

FARM & COMMUNITY

Buildings



PRICE
\$1.00

BEAVER LUMBER

COMPANY LIMITED

FOREWORD

IN presenting this revised edition of Farm and Community Buildings, the requirements peculiar to the rural areas of the Canadian Prairies have been borne in mind. In addition, the architectural trend of the times has not been forgotten.

A plan book of this size is not large enough to present anything more than suggestions for each of the types of building which may be required in a rural community or on a farm. The examples illustrated have been made as representative as possible and in some instances may be entirely satisfactory as shown. It is realized, however, that in a majority of cases the individual circumstances will necessitate some changes from the plans illustrated. This plan book will serve a very useful purpose if it assists individuals or committees to crystalize their ideas or supply them with a basis on which to start their planning of some building project.

An attempt has been made to illustrate one or two good examples of each of the various buildings which might conceivably be considered in a rural community. It will be apparent from a closer examination of the book that most of the buildings tend to be small for each type. It is recommended that any individual or group who require more extensive or elaborate buildings than are illustrated here secure the services of a registered architect who is in a position to give a more complete and detailed service.

Working drawings and bills of material for any of the building illustrated in this book may be secured from your local lumber dealer. He is also in a position to have plans drawn and materials listed for any similar building project.

The purpose of this book will have been achieved if it is of some assistance in having better buildings of more utility and more pleasing appearance built on the vast Canadian Prairie.

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THE PLANS IN THIS BOOK

THE FARM HOME plans illustrated here have been specially designed to meet the peculiar needs of life on a farm. The work and other activities in a farm home have very definite characteristics of their own and require a house of special design. These houses have all been arranged to include the very popular and very necessary utility room, in most cases on the ground floor, but sometimes in the basement. This room removes a lot of the muss and confusion from the kitchen. The kitchen itself is larger than in most urban dwellings. The rest of each house has been planned to make it as livable as possible, while in each case the sleeping quarters have been segregated from the rest of the house. In this section of the book there are houses of one storey, one and a half storey, and two storey, giving as wide a selection as possible in the space available.

SUMMER COTTAGES do not usually receive as much thought as to plan and appearance as a house, but a little time spent on this prior to construction will pay handsome dividends in later satisfaction. The two cottages illustrated show how this can be done and may give you some ideas you would like to incorporate into the summer home you are planning.

TOURIST CABINS are much to the fore as accommodation for our summer visitors. If such accommodation is well planned, it will go far toward encouraging the tourist traffic which is developing into a very lucrative business in Western Canada.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS on the Prairies have in the past received far too little consideration. The two shown in this book have been planned for the maximum in both comfort for the children and for efficiency of administration. Shown are a one-room school and a two-room school. Larger units require the guidance of a registered Architect.

THE CHURCHES shown have been designed primarily for small rural congregations building on a limited budget. This is a field where unlimited variety in plan and appearance is possible. Lack of space does not permit the inclusion of a greater variety here, but it is felt that the plans will form the basis from which to work out a variety of details.

A SMALL AIRPLANE HANGAR is almost a required building throughout the west. The plan suggested on page 20 should meet the requirements of most individuals who use a small plane either for business or pleasure.

THE RESTAURANT, BARBER SHOP, SERVICE GARAGE and STORE shown in this book all indicate the modern trend in exterior treatment. They show both in appearance and layout how such small town buildings may be built to better serve their purpose and at the same time improve the general appearance of any Main Street.

RINKS, both skating and curling, are a necessity in every community. They may be either separate buildings or built as a combination unit. In either case, they should be properly designed to best serve the purpose for which they are intended. The rinks illustrated are designed to meet the requirements of the average community.

A SMALL THEATRE designed primarily for the showing of motion pictures is a very necessary part of every town. It is a building which can also be used for some types of public meetings. One such plan appears on page 25. This theatre is designed to accommodate about 250 persons and also conforms to the various safety regulations governing motion picture theatres.

A GRAND STAND is a very welcome adjunct to any local sports ground. If your community is active in organized summer sports or sponsors an agricultural exhibition, a satisfactory grand stand will be of inestimable value. The stand shown may be built in any number of units to accommodate any desired number of people.

A FROZEN FOOD LOCKER PLANT is a place of business that is appearing in almost every town both large and small. It is a building which is designed and built for one purpose only and must meet certain definite requirements. The plant shown here meets these requirements and with a few minor changes in size and layout will suit most localities.

A FEED BARN is a very useful addition to the farm where stock is fed for the winter market. One is shown where the feeding is done from a central alley where a load of feed may be handled under cover. In this barn stock can be segregated as to age or condition.

While BARNS and STABLES vary considerably as to size and stall requirements, the illustrations will give you some idea of the plans which are possible. Your local lumber dealer will be able to assist you to get the plan which will exactly meet your needs.

OTHER FARM BUILDINGS illustrated and which will be of interest to progressive farmers are a GRANARY, a POULTRY HOUSE, a HOG HOUSE, a MILK HOUSE, two IMPLEMENT SHEDS, and a MILKING PARLOR. Detailed information on these or variations of any of them can be secured from your local lumber dealer.

TWO TOWN HALLS are included in this book. They have been planned to make provision for municipal or town offices as well as fire fighting equipment and other municipal services. These buildings have been designed with a view to improving the appearance of the towns in which they may be erected, which is a point to be considered in the planning of any building.

ONE COMMUNITY HALL is not enough to show all the possibilities in this field of building, e.g. Legion Halls, etc. To do so would require a book in itself. However, the one illustrated has been designed to include most of the services usually required in such a building and at the same time to be an edifice of which any community might be proud.

A SEPTIC TANK and disposal field is a very necessary part of modern comfortable living and may be included in the plans for rural buildings. It is also an item that may be easily added to existing buildings. In conjunction with an adequate water supply, a sewage disposal system adds enormously to the attractiveness of life in rural areas. The system shown meets the requirements of the various health authorities.

HOW TO USE THESE PLANS

You are going to put up a building. You know the purpose you wish the building to serve. You may or may not know just how you want the building laid out or just what you want it to look like. Turn to the page in this book showing the building which most nearly meets your requirements. If the building illustrated is exactly what you require, get your local lumber dealer to secure the plans for you. If not, discuss the matter with him and arrive at a solution which will give you the building you want. He will then be able to have plans prepared for you.

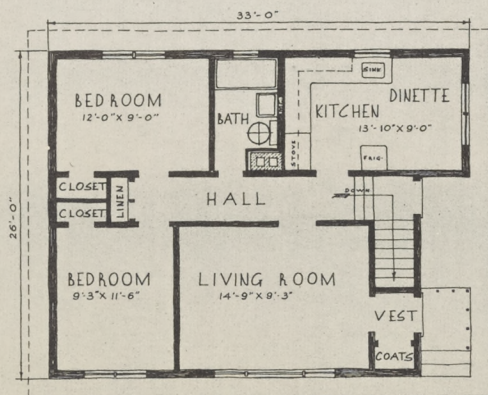
In every case be sure you know what you want your building to do for you. Be sure that you know how it is going to fit on the property you have for it. Plan to have it fit in with surrounding buildings so as not to look out of place. When everything is clear in your own mind, arrange to have it put on paper so that you will not be disappointed when it is built. Most buildings are expected to last a long time. A few days spent in planning is a good investment for the future.



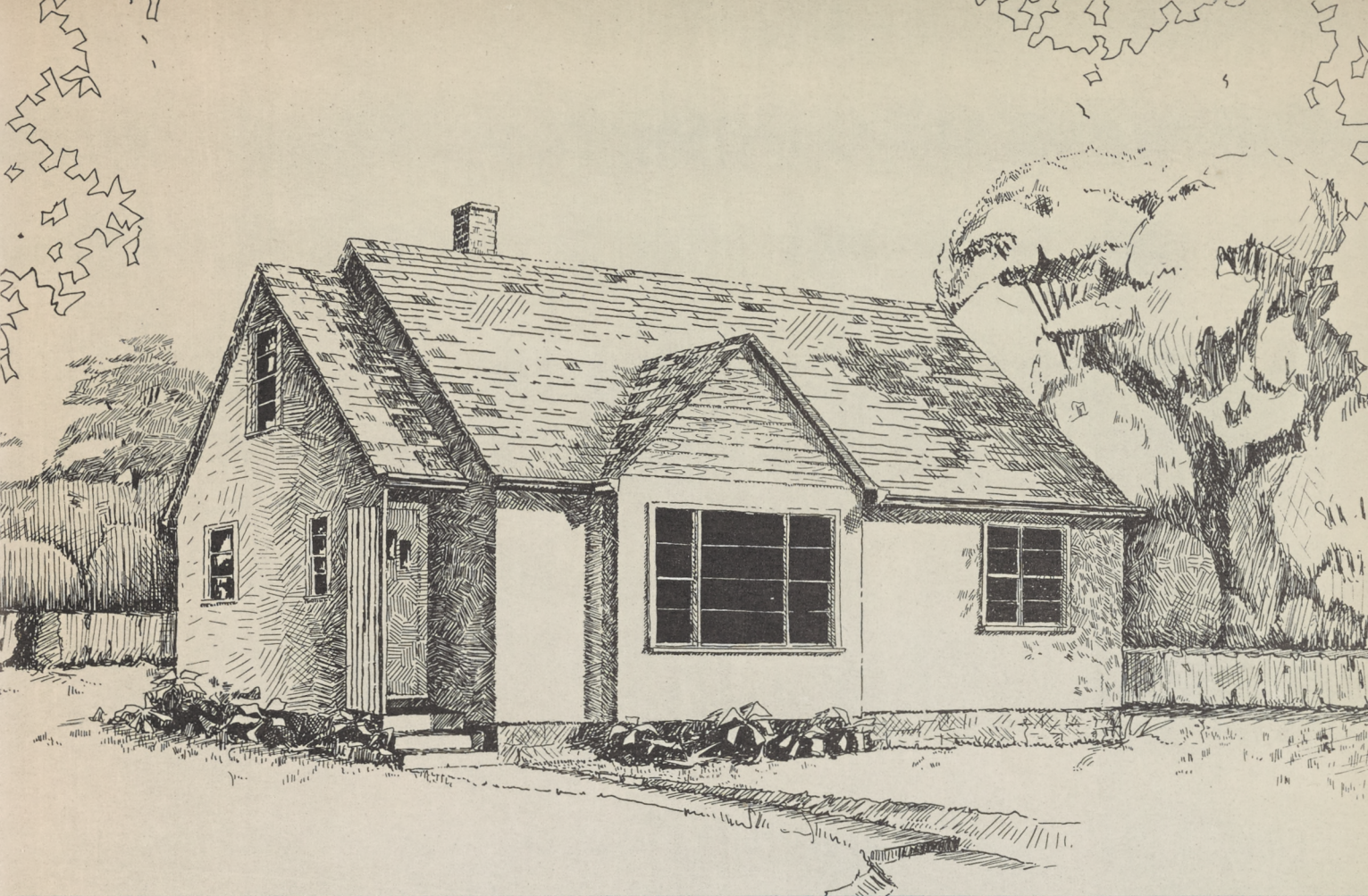
The OAK FC 449

For the small family requiring a minimum of living space, this would make the ideal house. It has been designed for the maximum of comfort in the smallest possible space. The living and working areas of this house are well separated from the sleeping area with the least possible hall space. In this house the

utility room has been placed in the basement which, in combination with the grade entrance at the rear door, makes it readily accessible from outside as well as from the kitchen. The dinette off the kitchen provides ample space for family eating and helps to keep down the size of the house. On some sites it is advantageous to have the front and rear doors near each other as in this plan. If more space is required later, this plan lends itself to extension of the hall through the closets and the addition of more rooms.

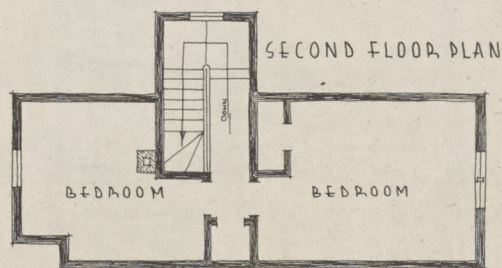
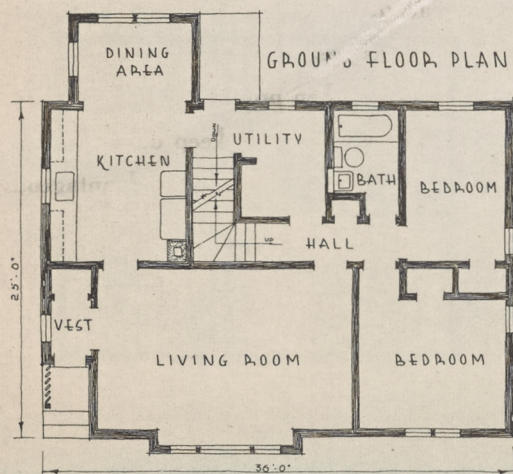


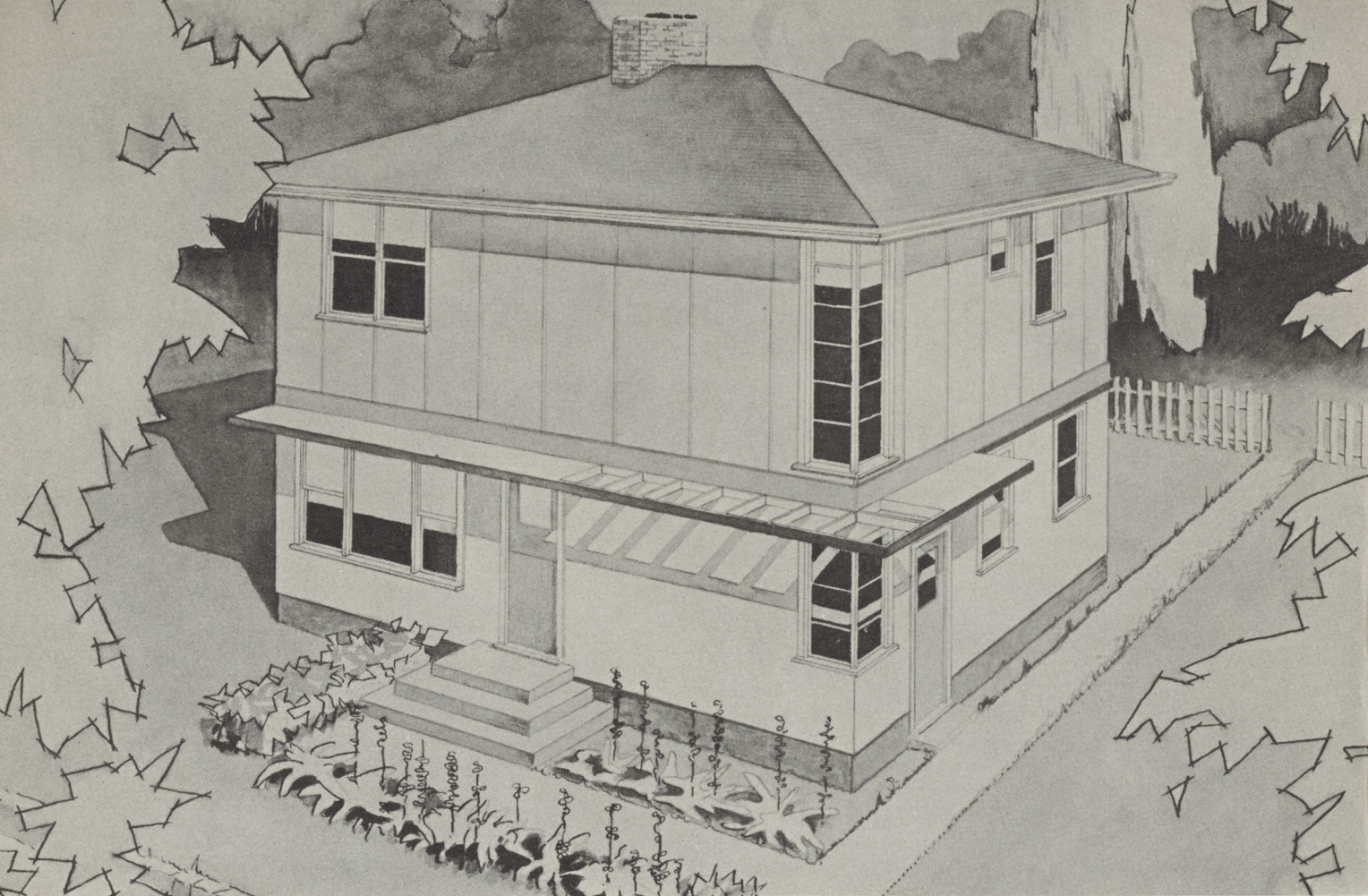
FLOOR PLAN



The MAPLE FC 549

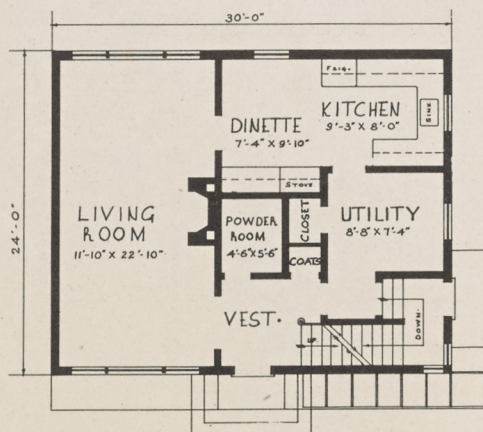
A well planned farm house of somewhat conservative design with two bedrooms on the main floor and two large rooms upstairs. The work area of this house is compactly arranged around the stair and rear door, tending toward a definite saving in steps necessary to ordinary house keeping. Like all good farm homes this one has a utility room, in this case situated adjacent to the rear entrance. The second floor may be reached from any part of the house without passing through other rooms.



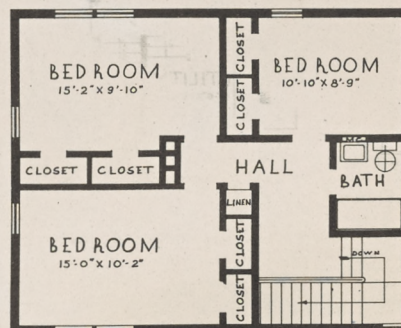


The BIRCH FC 649

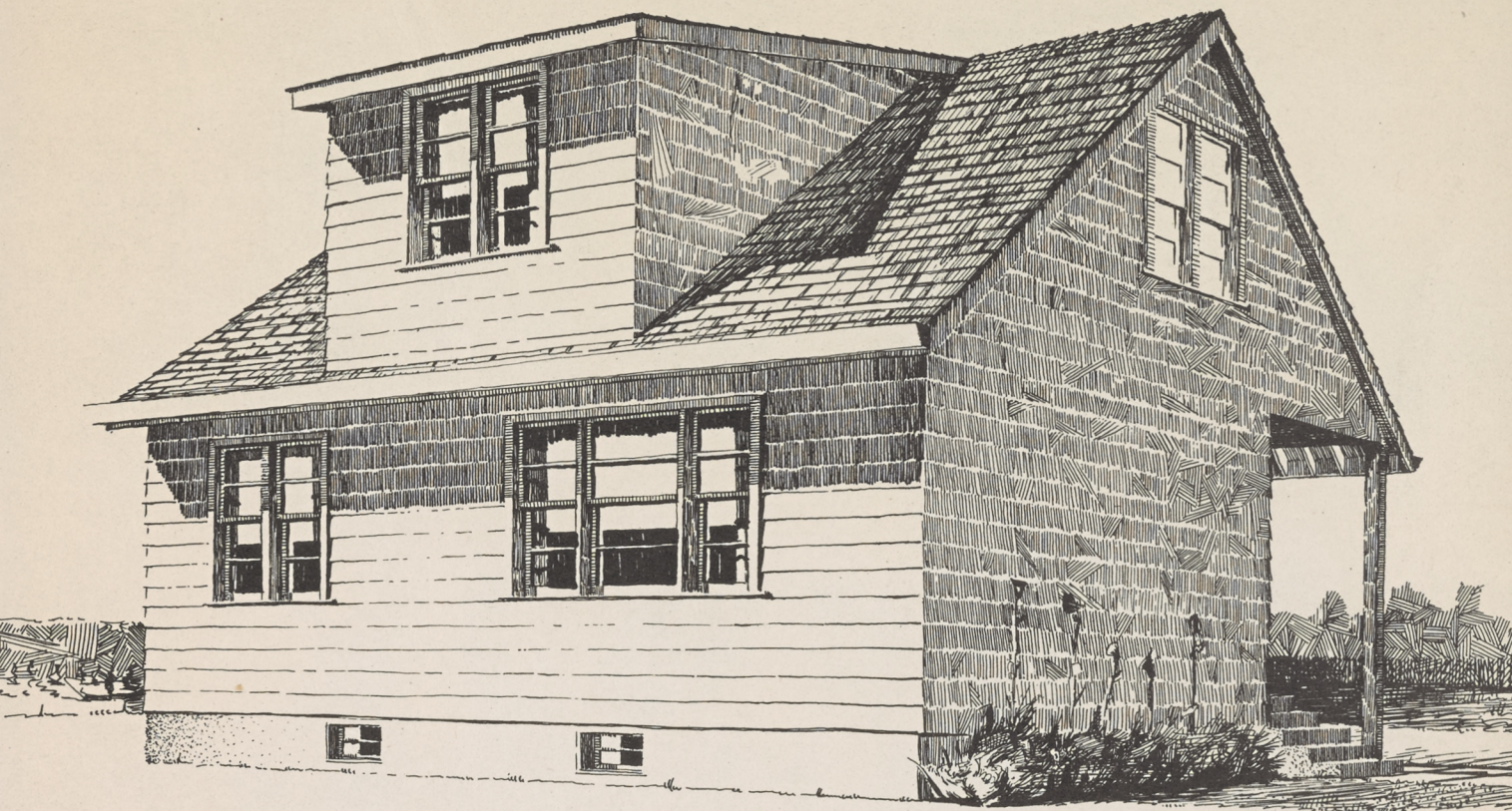
A full two storey house with solar eaves and canopy and a modern trend in exterior treatment. The interior is planned for maximum liveability and for ease of access to all parts of the house. The second floor with its three large bedrooms has an unusually large amount of closet space. This is a house that would be easy to live in and that would look well on any up-to-date farm.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

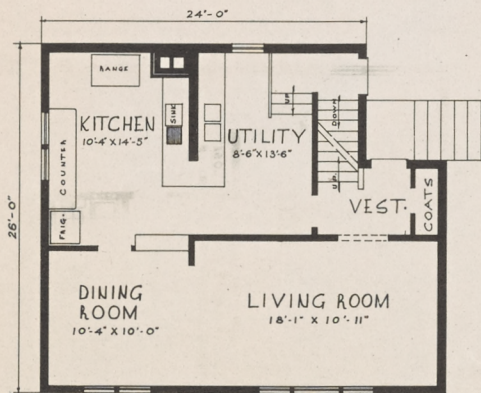


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

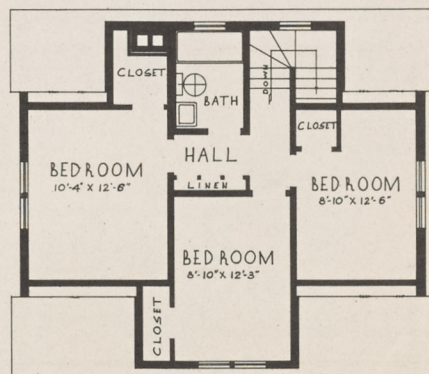


The ASH FC 749

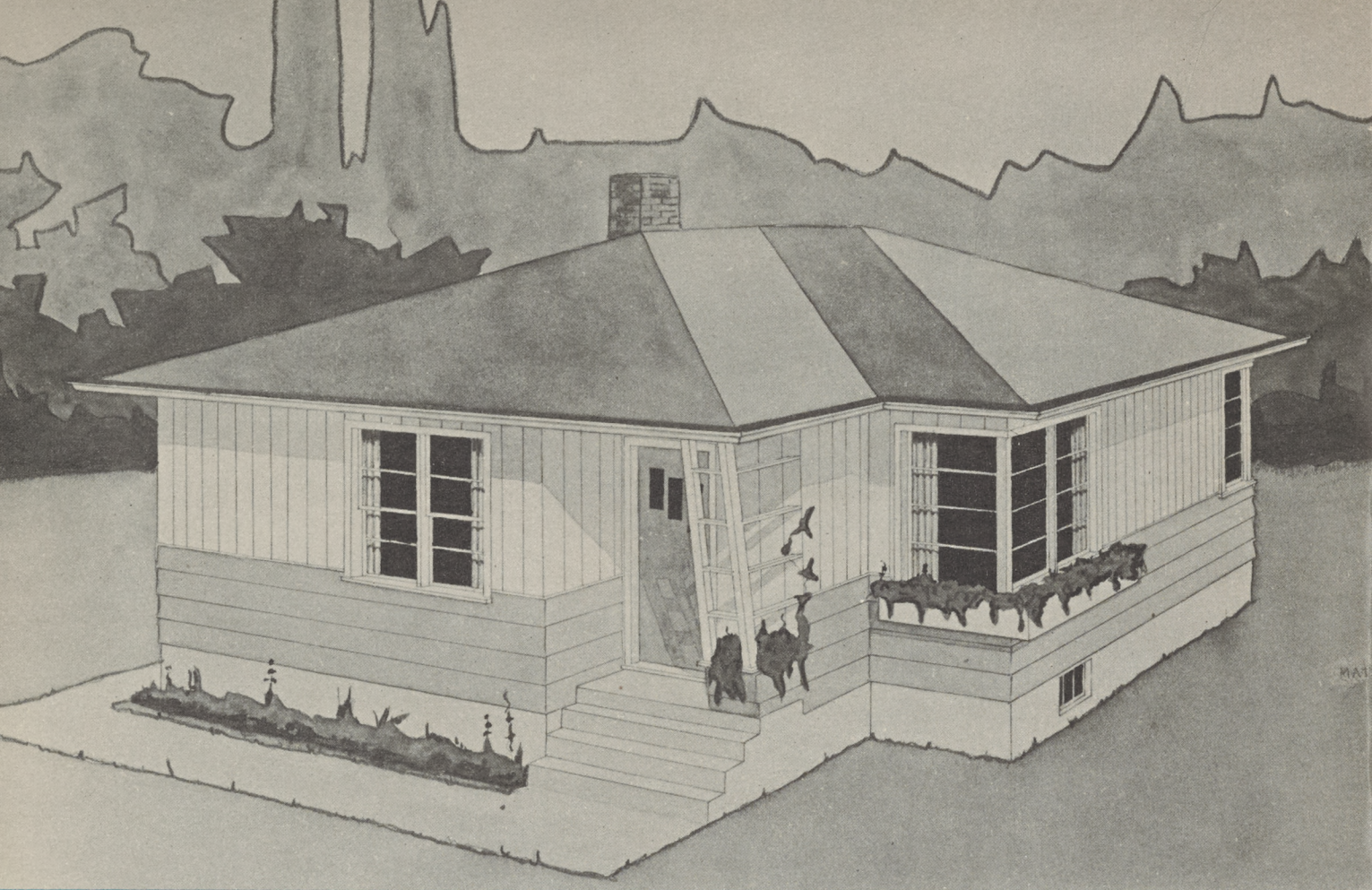
In this compact storey and a half house the living and working areas occupy the first floor, with the working space at the rear, and the three bed rooms are all on the second floor. The two entrances in this house are adjacent and sheltered by the overhanging roof.



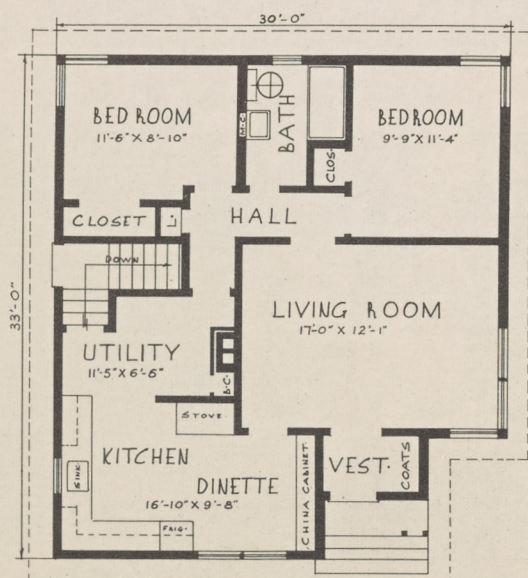
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



The FIR FC 849



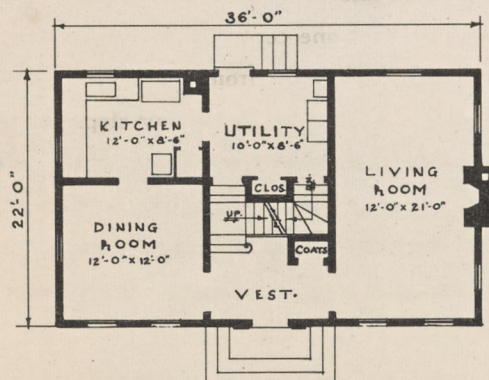
FLOOR PLAN

The modern trend is definitely felt in this compact one storey house. The wide eaves and two material exterior finish add considerably to its appearance and the corner windows not only look well from the outside but also provide cross ventilation and a maximum of wall space in the living room and the bed rooms. The work area takes up all of one corner of the house and is planned to be not far from either the front or the rear door, thus saving many steps for the housewife. The bed rooms are at the rear of the house and well separated from the living area. The rear entrance at grade level gives direct access from the yard to the basement, which is an advantage on a farm.

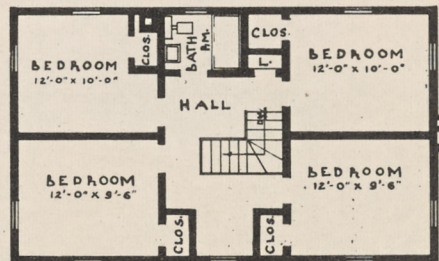


The HEMLOCK FC 949

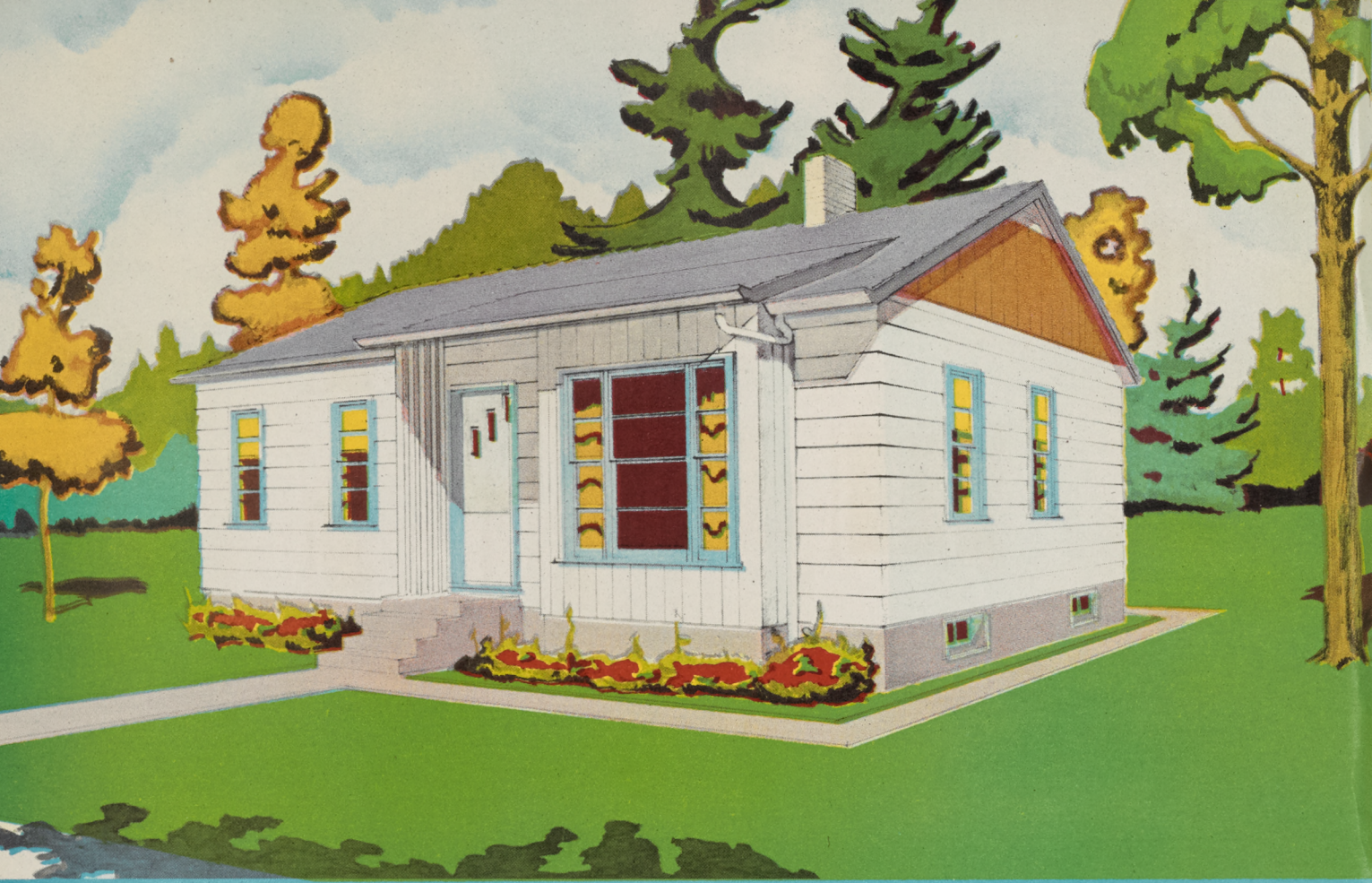
A roomy house of traditional design for those who do not favor the modern trends in exterior design is shown here. Like all good farm homes this one is designed with a large utility room conveniently located. There is access to the second floor from both the front and the back of the ground floor. The second floor has four large rectangular bedrooms and ample closet space. It will be seen that the space on both floors has been used to the best advantage, eliminating entirely any unusable areas.



FIRST FLOOR



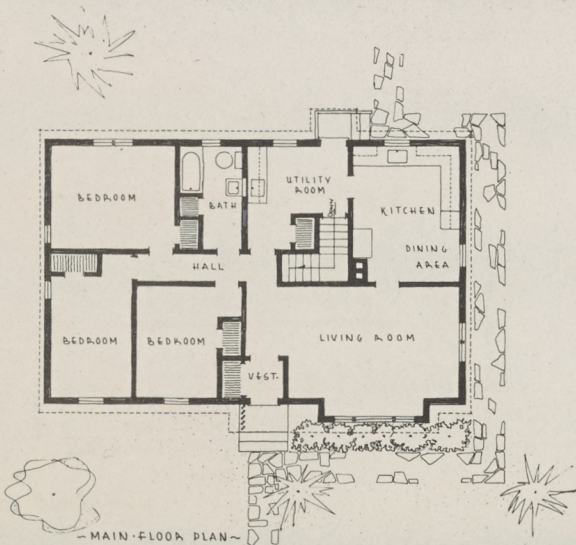
SECOND FLOOR



The PINE FC 1049

This house has something that is not often found in plans of one storey houses. There are three good sized bed rooms with ample closet space for each. The bed rooms are all well separated from the rest of the house without sacrificing in any way their accessibility. The kitchen and utility room are

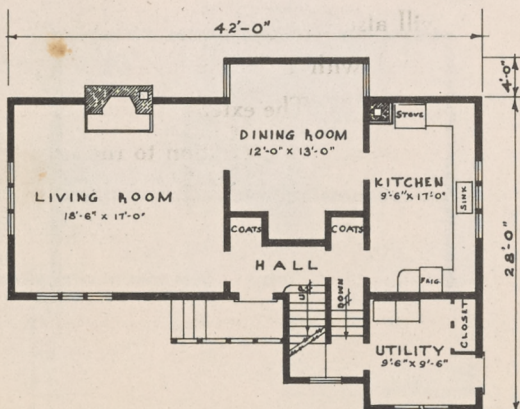
situated in close proximity to the rear entrance and the stair to the basement. The living area is of a good size and proportion and well provided with windows. It will also be noted that the front entrance is provided with a vestibule and ample space for hanging coats. The extension of the roof over the bay window gives protection to the front door and provides a pleasing break in an otherwise rather long expanse of roof. A trellise on the front steps adds an agreeable touch. This is a house that may be finished externally in any one of a number of materials.



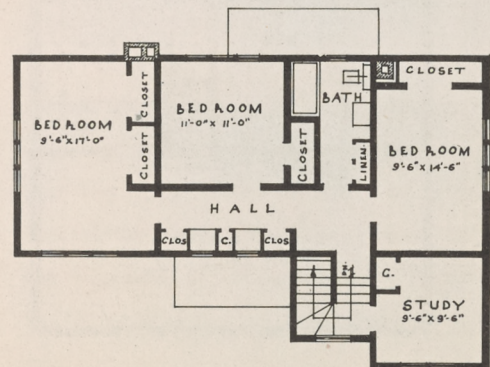


The ELM FC 1149

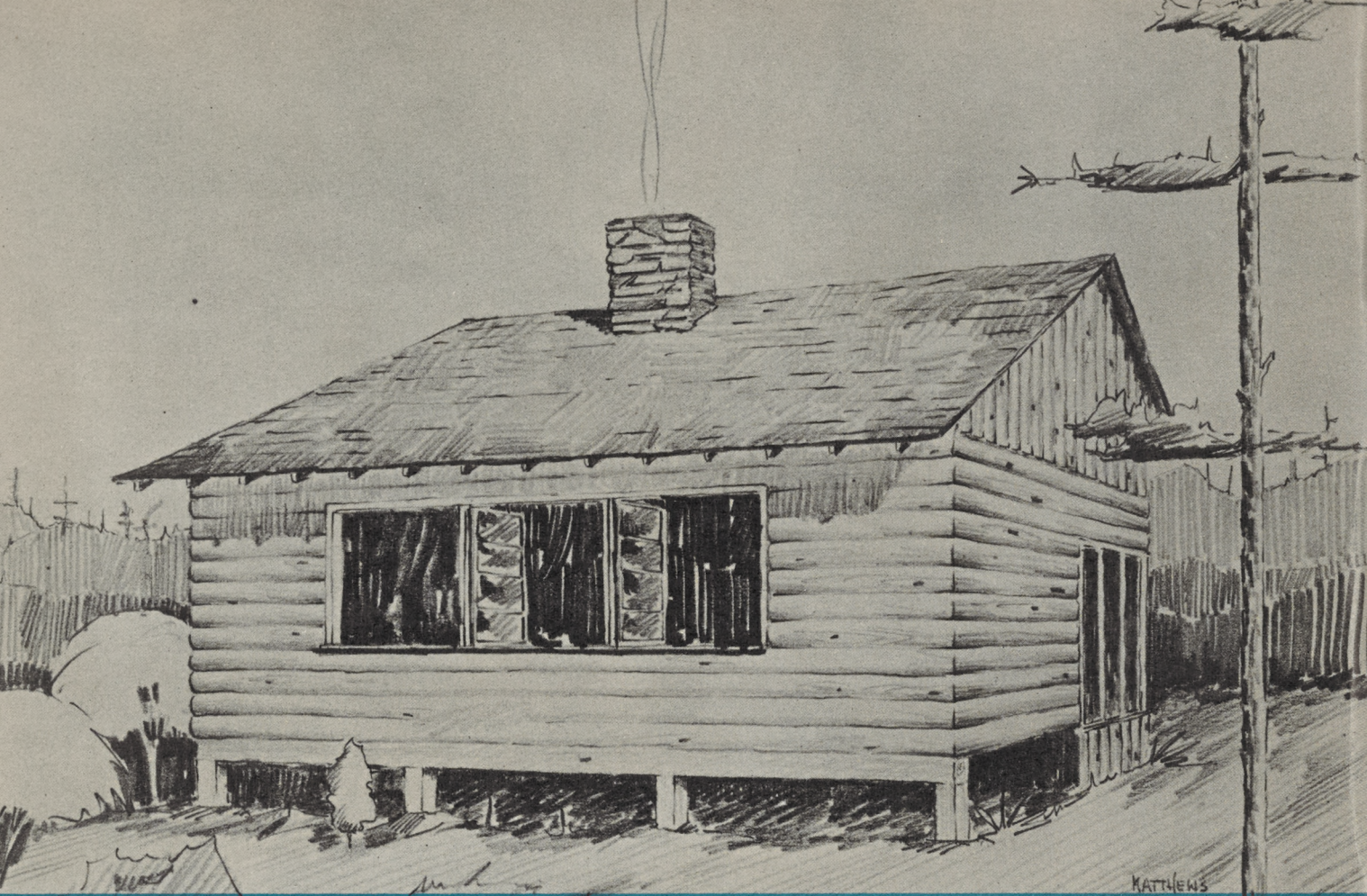
Economy of space and attractiveness of exterior are two features in this house. The plan, which is somewhat unusual, gives easy access to all parts of the house and yet sets each room apart for its own particular purpose. The utility room is well placed on grade level at the rear entrance. The room above, opening off the stair landing, lends itself to a number of uses such as sewing room, study, or extra bedroom. Another attractive feature is the second floor hall with cupboards below and beside the windows.



FLOOR PLAN

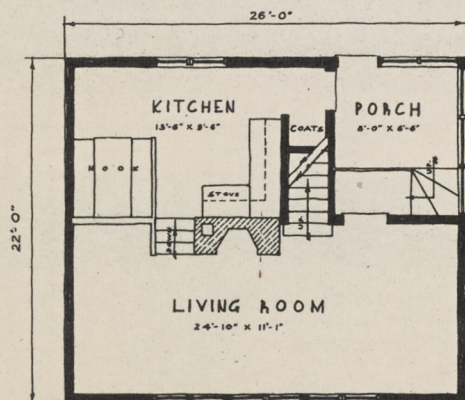


SECOND FLOOR

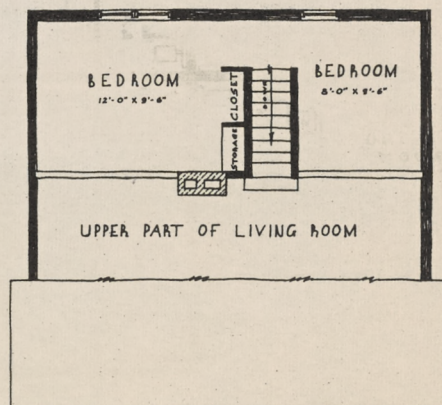


SUMMER COTTAGE FC 1249

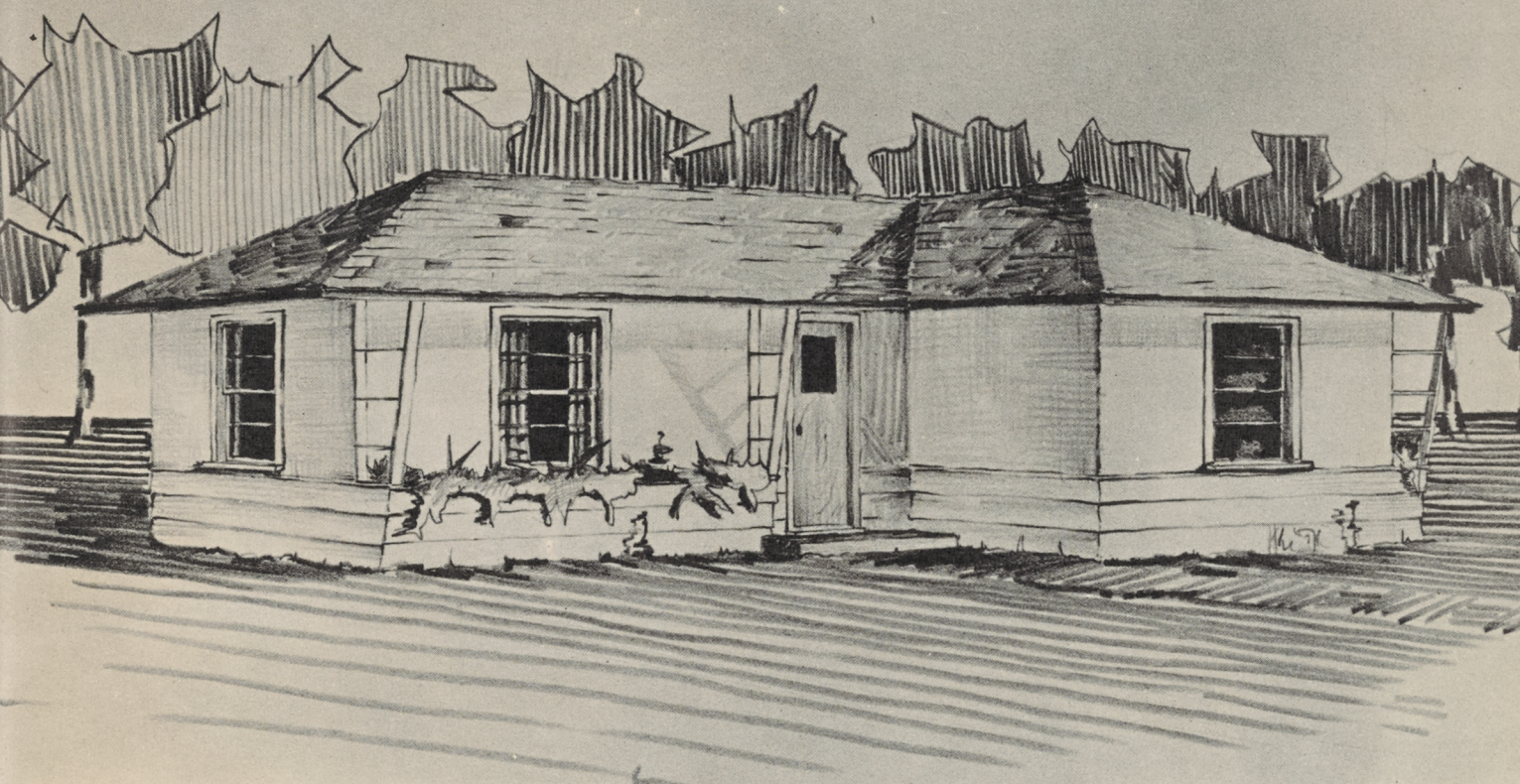
A quiet comfortable little cottage on a lake shore in the woods is something the family will enjoy in the summer. It will also be an advantage to the members of the family who are interested in hunting and fishing. This cottage is compact, with the sleeping area over the kitchen and entrance. The living area is up four steps from the kitchen, with the roof forming the ceiling. Economy and attractiveness are emphasized here.



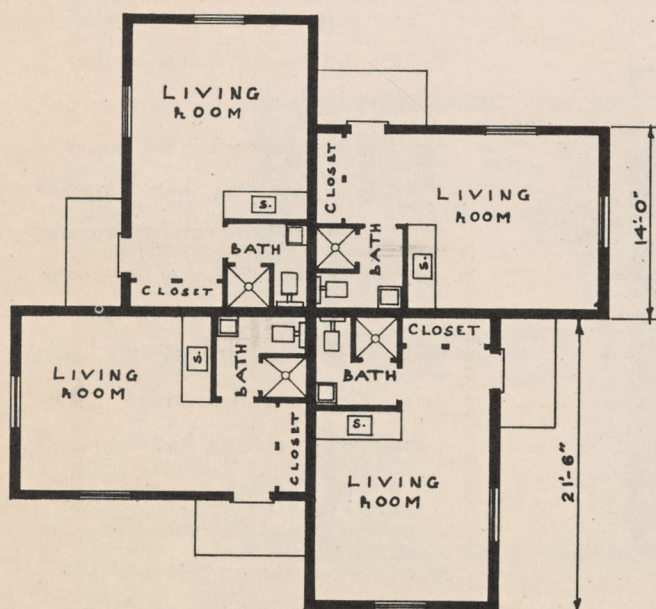
FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR.

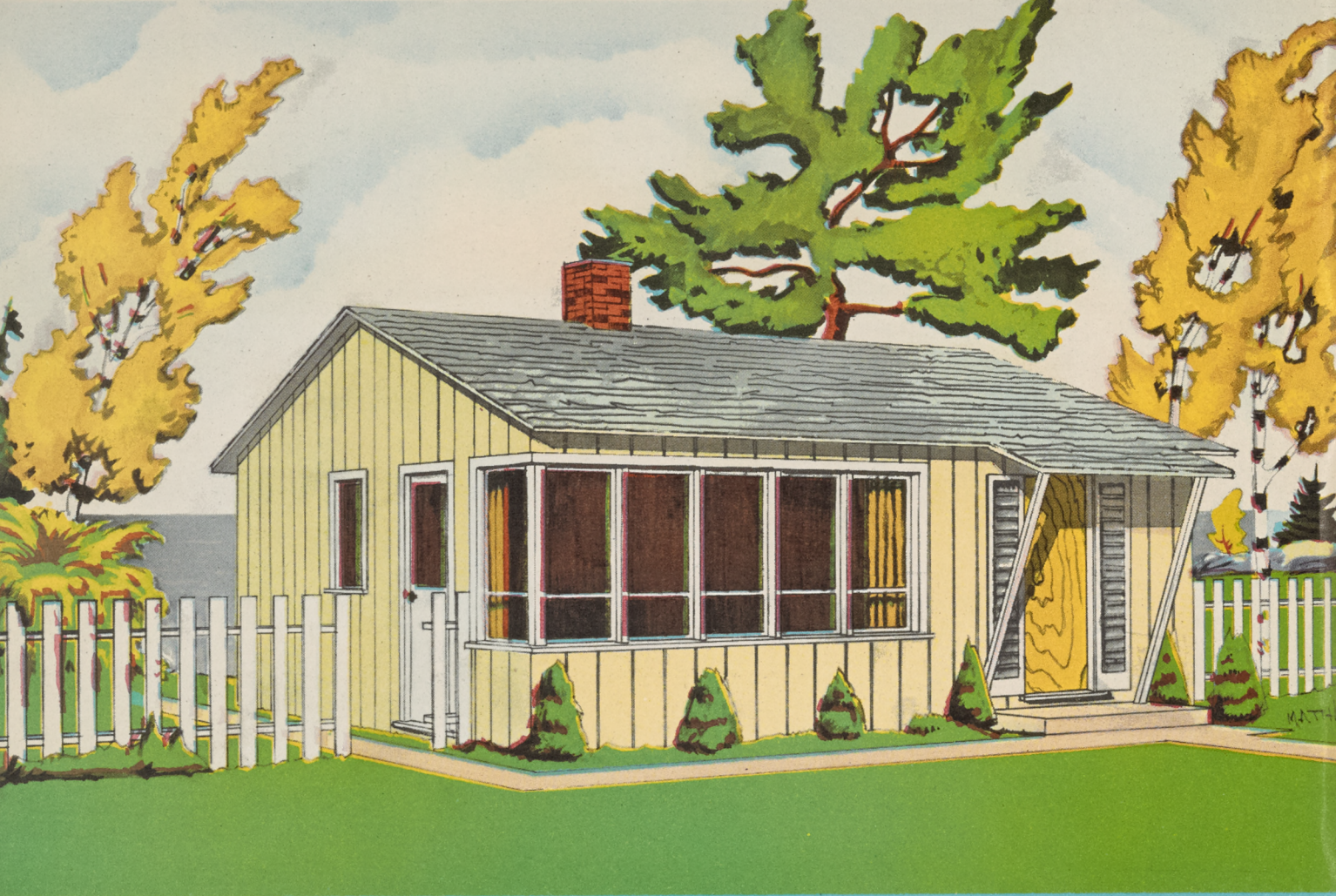


TOURIST CABIN FC 1349

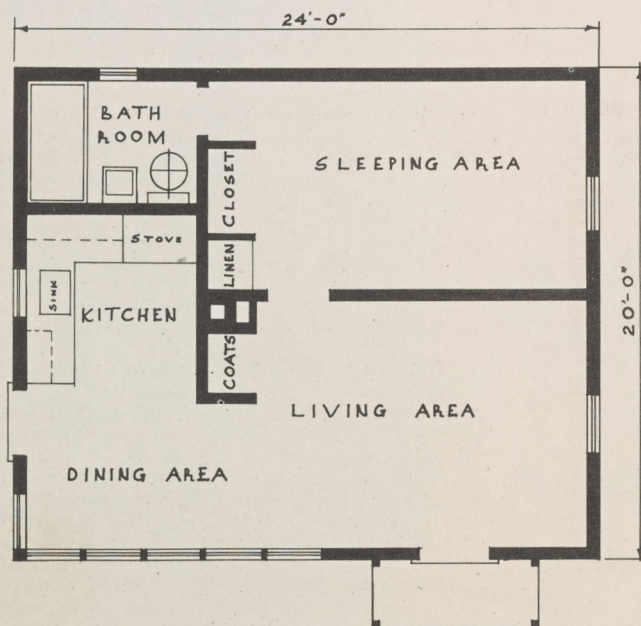


PLAN OF CABIN UNIT

The most economical and satisfactory means of supplying accommodation for the tourist is by the erection of cabins in groups. One attractive solution for this problem is shown on this page where a group of four cabins is placed under one roof. This unit combines a maximum of service and comfort with a minimum of expense and at the same time presents a pleasing appearance. In order to attract the tourist trade, more camps must meet the standard of accommodation and attractiveness shown in this approved layout.

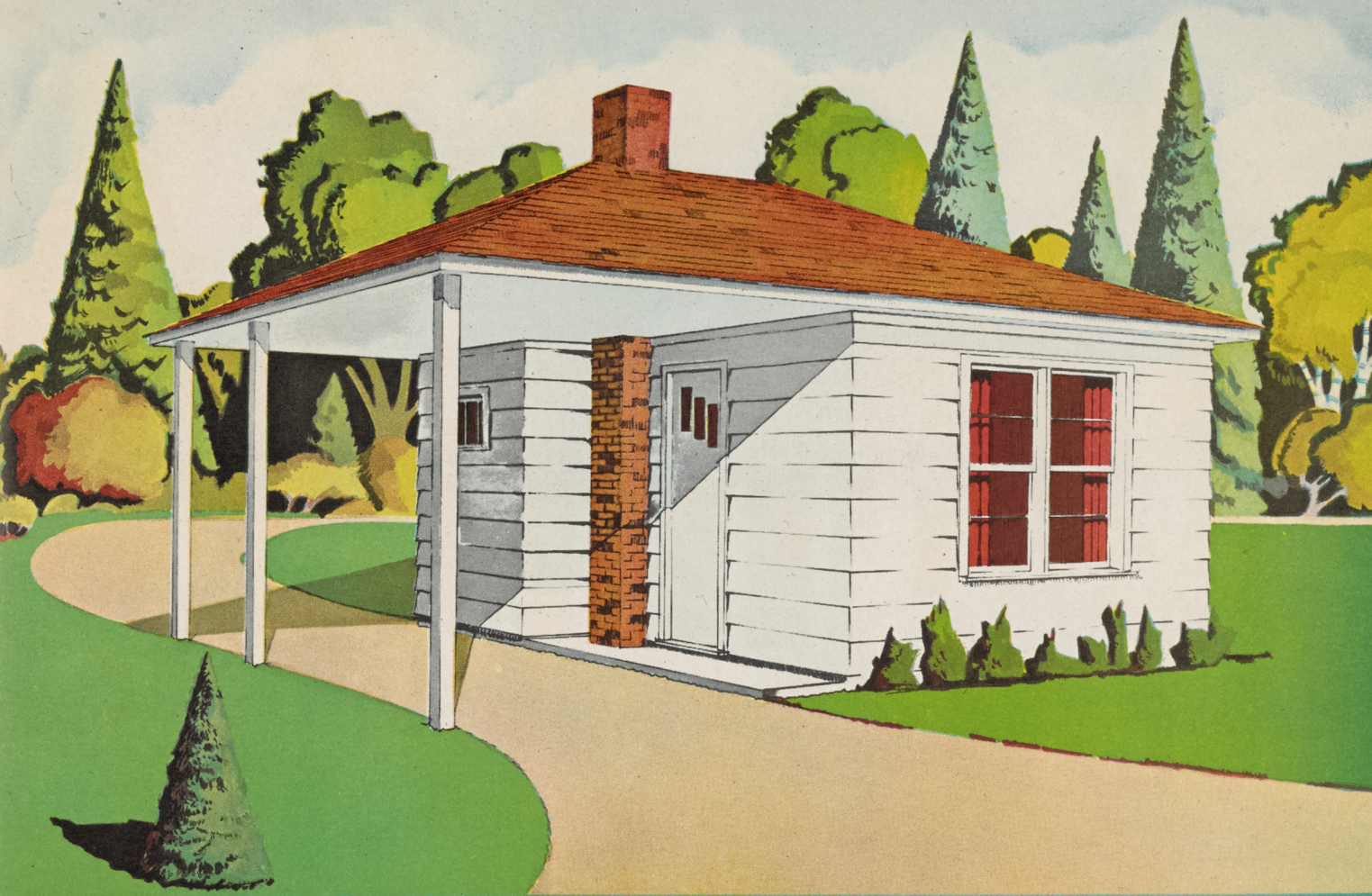


SUMMER COTTAGE FC 1449

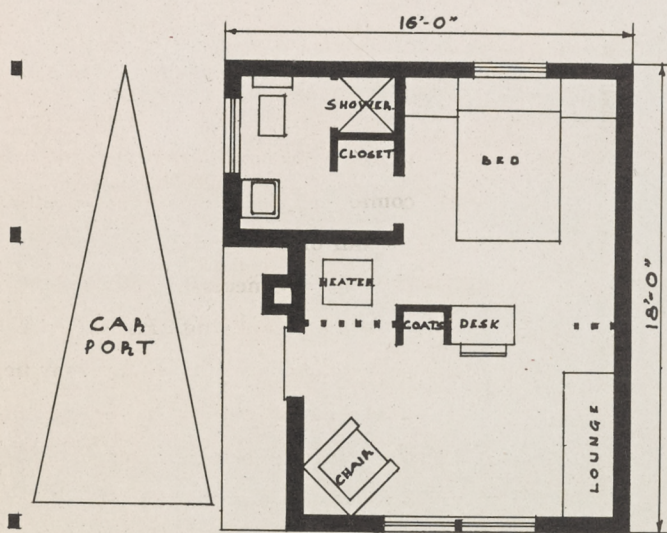


PLAN

The important feature of a satisfactory summer camp is that it should supply the maximum of comfort and yet require the minimum of work in keeping up that degree of comfort. This little cottage requires a small original outlay and yet supplies all the necessities for comfortable, restful living. As the need arises, the size of the cottage may be increased by cutting hall space off the present sleeping area and adding a room or two at the rear. The large glass area at the front makes it possible to take advantage of a particularly beautiful view.

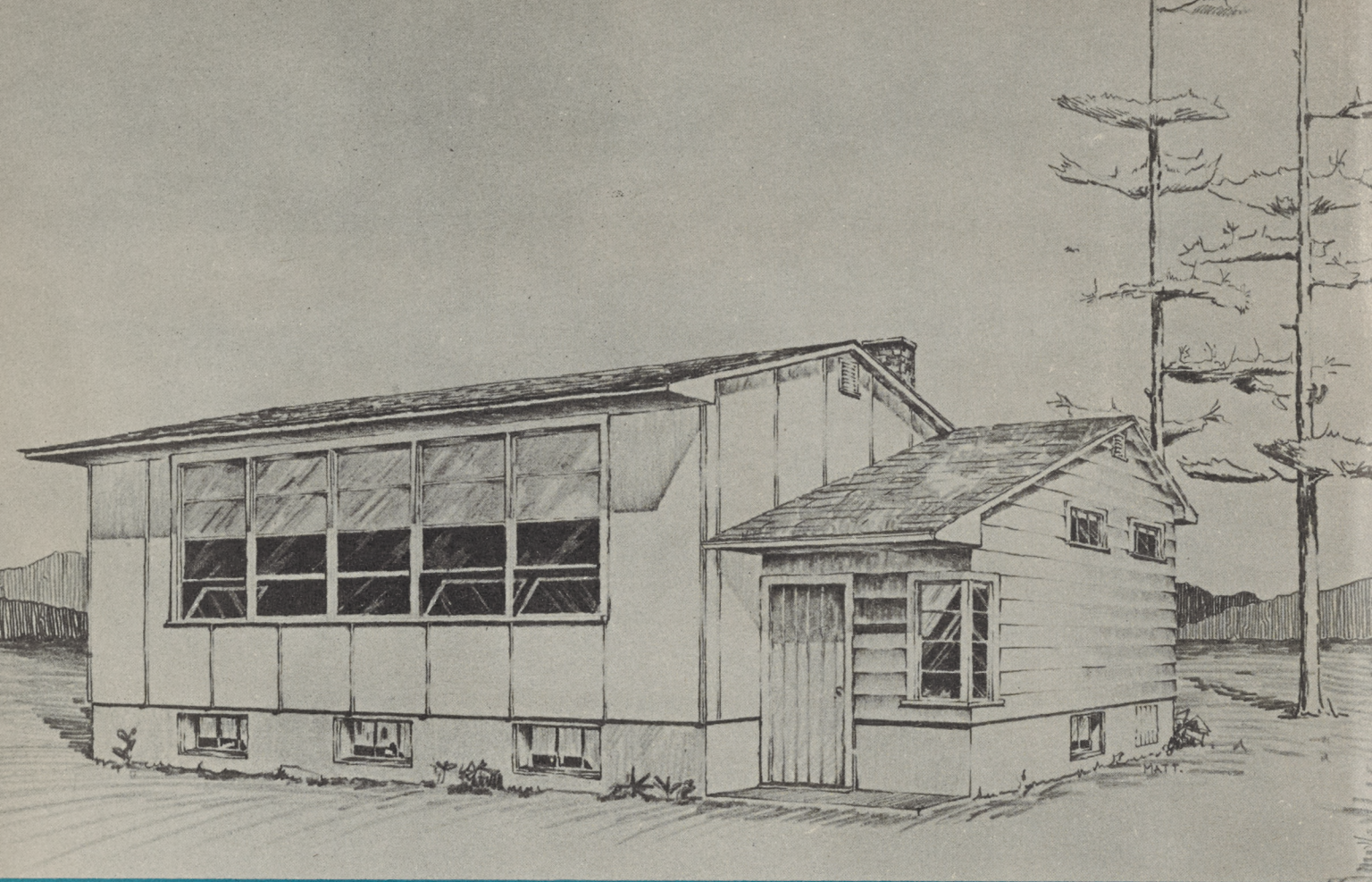


TOURIST CABIN FC 1549



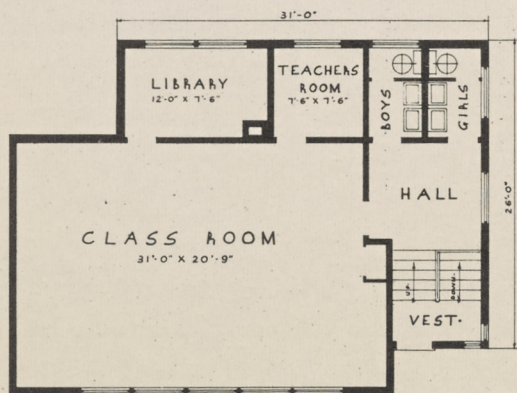
FLOOR PLAN

The accommodation of the tourist traffic in Western Canada has developed into a major industry. Nature has supplied us with an unlimited supply of tourist attractions which require only the supplying of comfortable, attractive accommodation for their development. The cabin shown here meets both these requirements at a minimum cost. This cabin may be erected as a number of single units or, to affect an economy in construction, it may be built as a double unit by reversing the plan and putting two units under one roof, thus eliminating one outside wall.

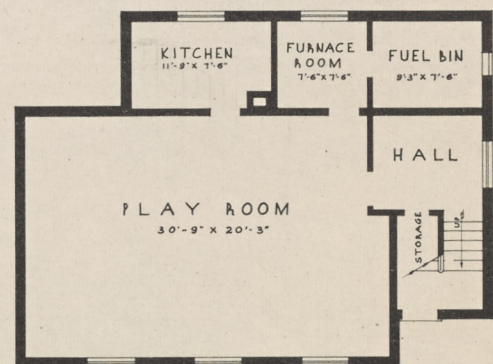


ONE ROOM SCHOOL FC 1649

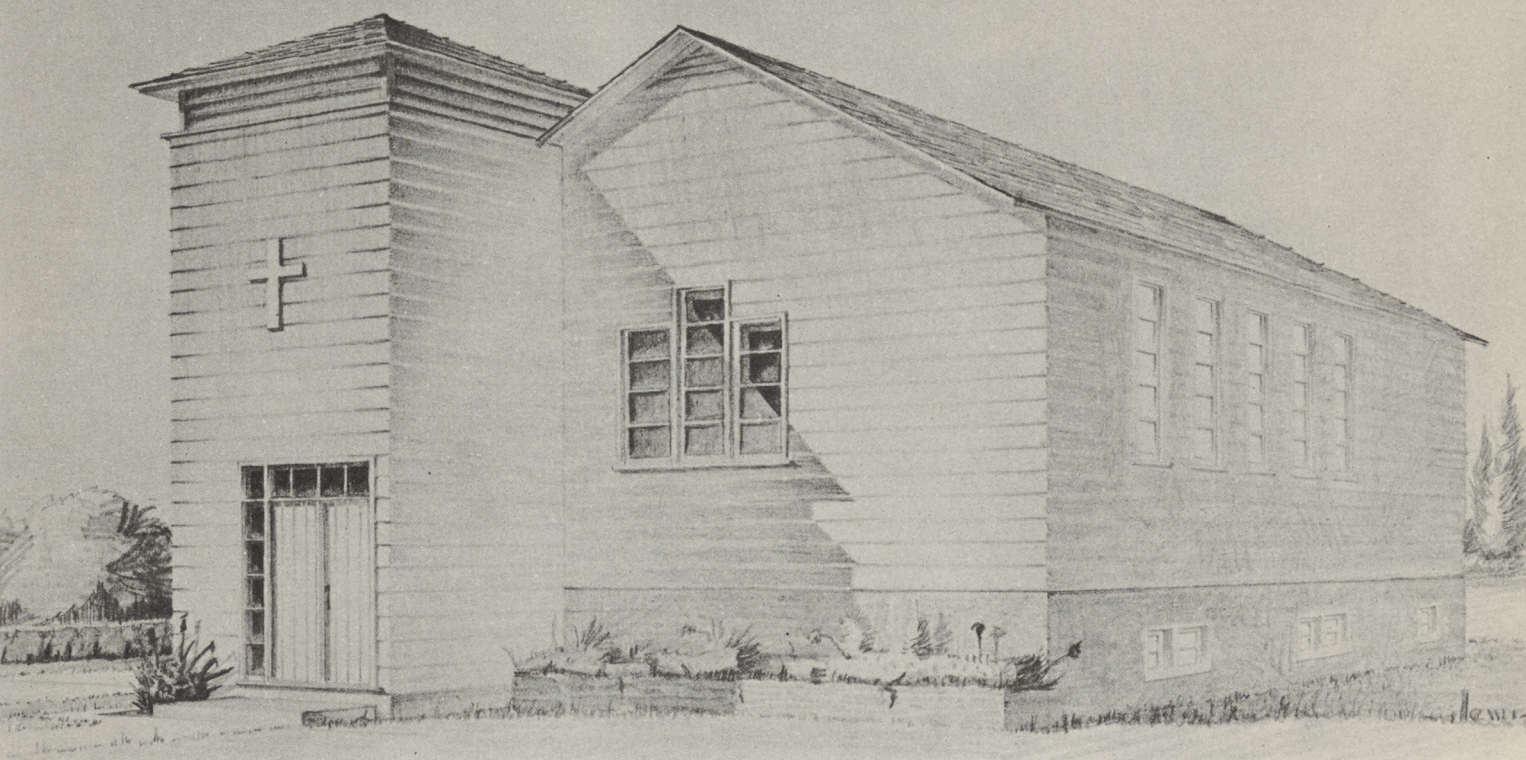
For the average rural school district this attractive building will meet the need for a school house and also provide facilities for various community meetings and activities. Properly oriented, this school provides a well lighted classroom, as well as library and kitchen facilities. The basement playroom is a room of many uses. The wide eave gives considerable protection from the sun to the classroom windows.



FLOOR PLAN

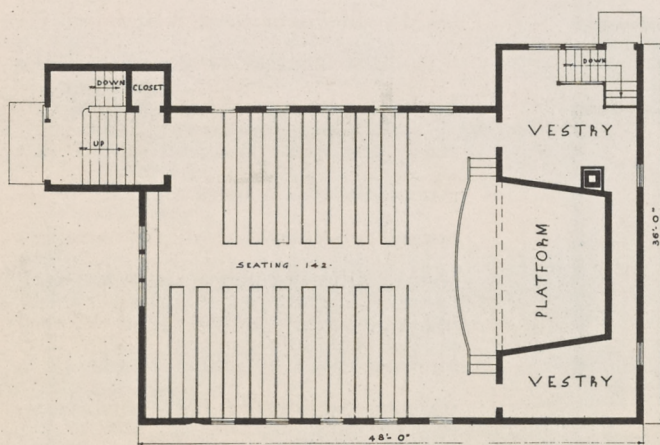


BASEMENT PLAN



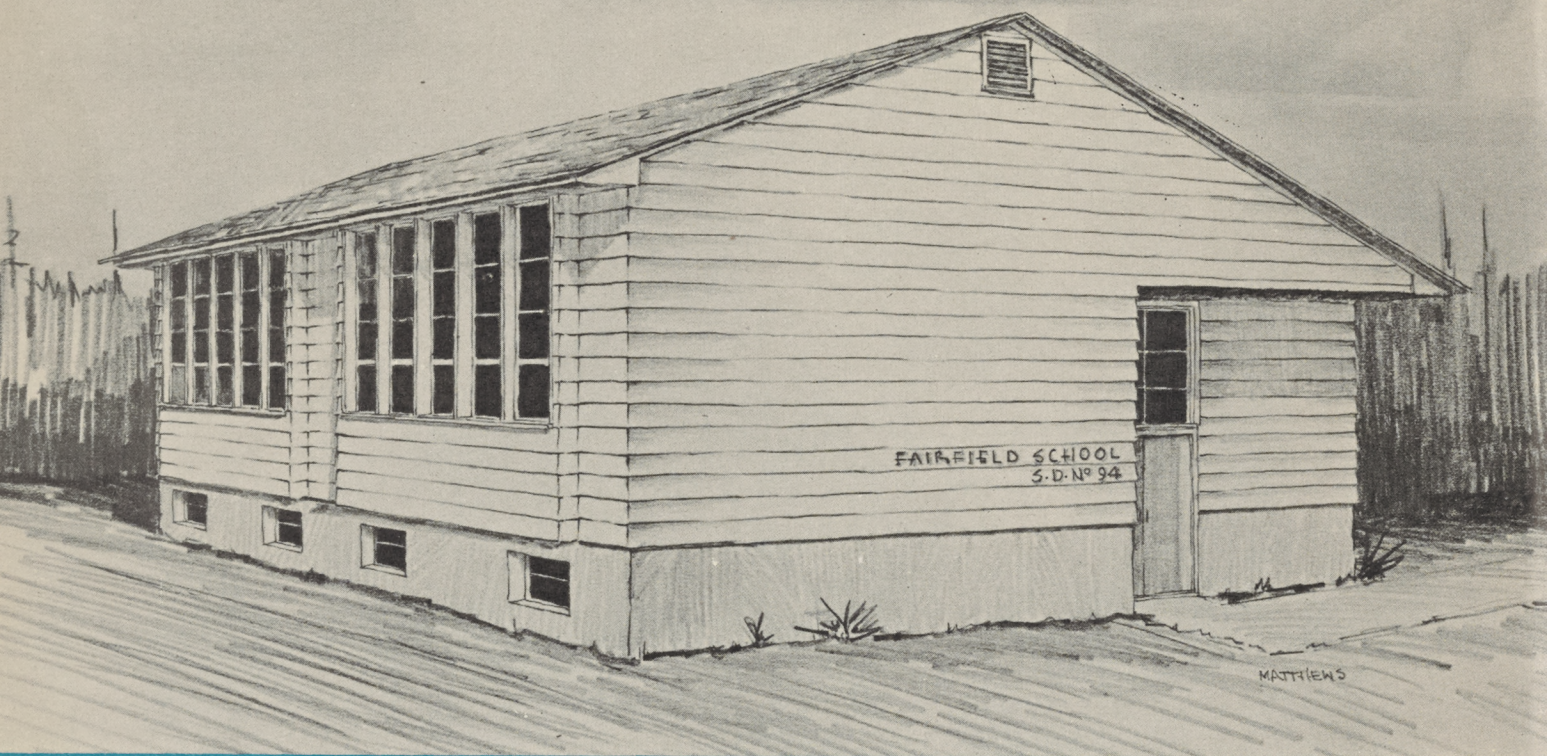
CHURCH FC 1749

A modern church building of pleasing appearance can add much to any town or rural community. A church is the centre of a great number of activities and is therefore required to supply a variety of services. The church shown here is modern in appearance and convenient and economical in plan. With a

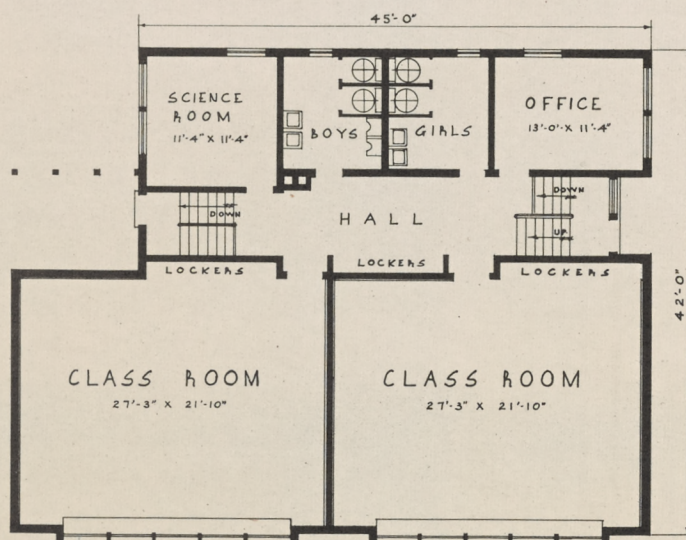


FLOOR PLAN

seating capacity of approximately 140 persons, it will meet the needs of most small communities. The basement, reached from both the front and rear entrance, contains space for Sunday School or dinner meetings. There is also space for kitchen facilities as well as an adequate heating plant. The small congregation which is planning a new church building on a limited budget would be well advised to study this plan very carefully.

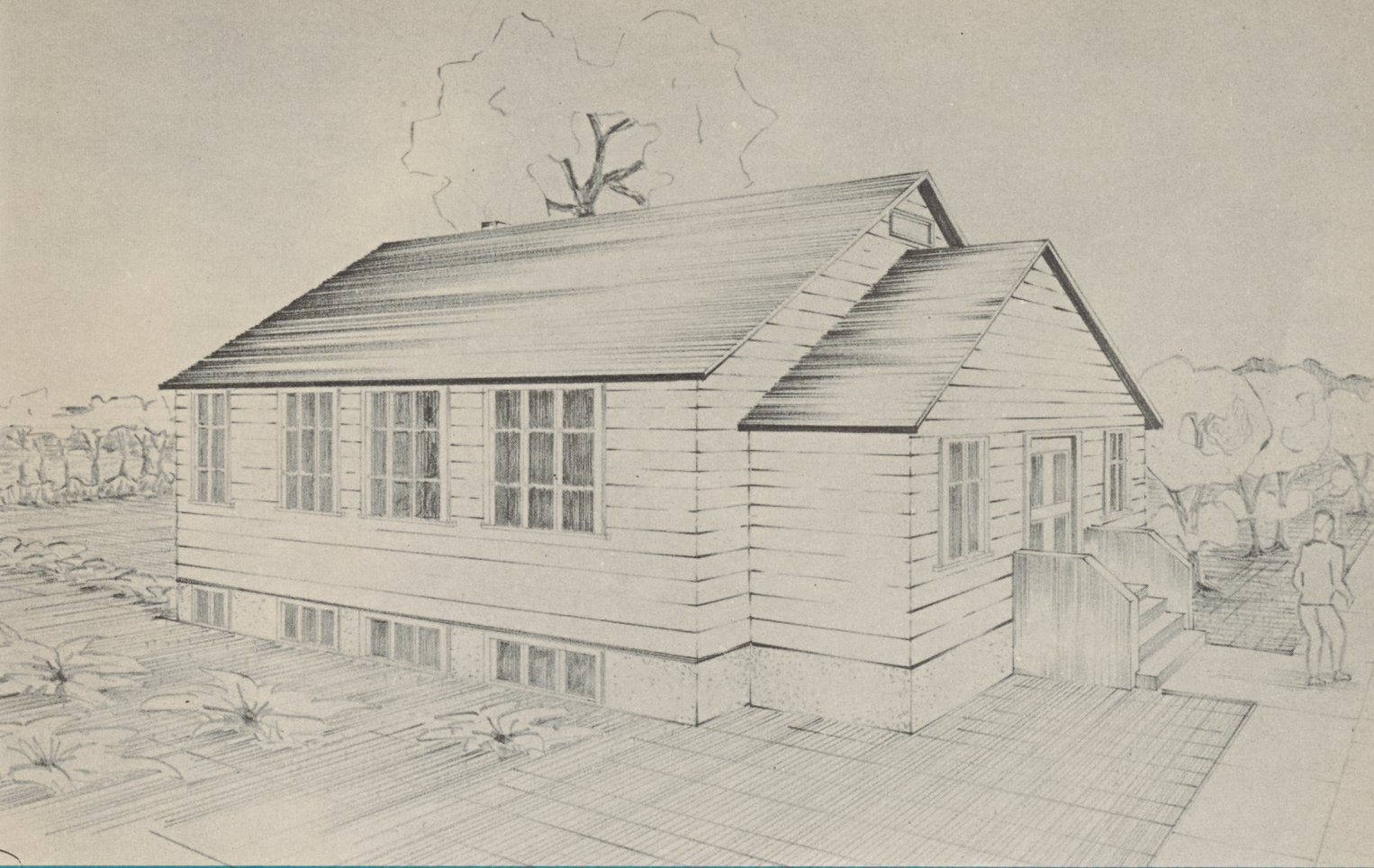


TWO ROOM SCHOOL FC 1849



FLOOR-PLAN

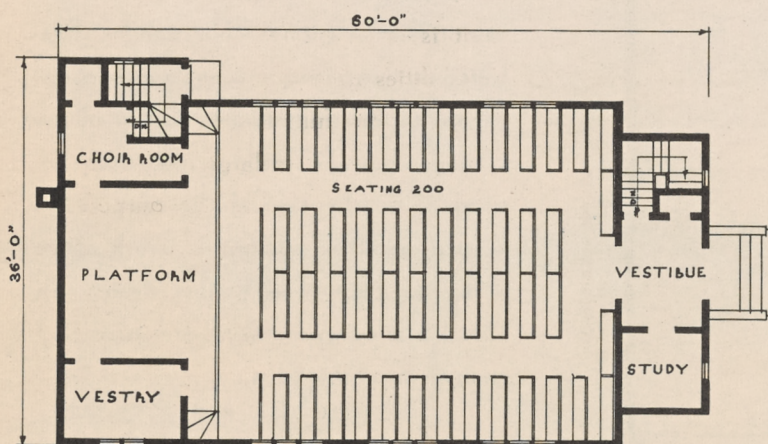
The community which requires a school with two classrooms will find this solution well worth studying. The building is compact, which tends toward economy of construction, and yet it is large enough to provide all the facilities necessary in a school of this size. The full basement under this school provides a large room for recreational or entertainment purposes as well as allowing ample space for heating equipment and a good sized kitchen. Such a school would be a welcome addition to many small western communities.



CHURCH FC 1949

A church of restrained appearance yet pleasing design is shown here. By foregoing the use of unnecessary ornamentation such as a spire and gothic shapes for doors and windows, a considerable saving may be made without in any way interfering with the basic proportions or the ultimate utility

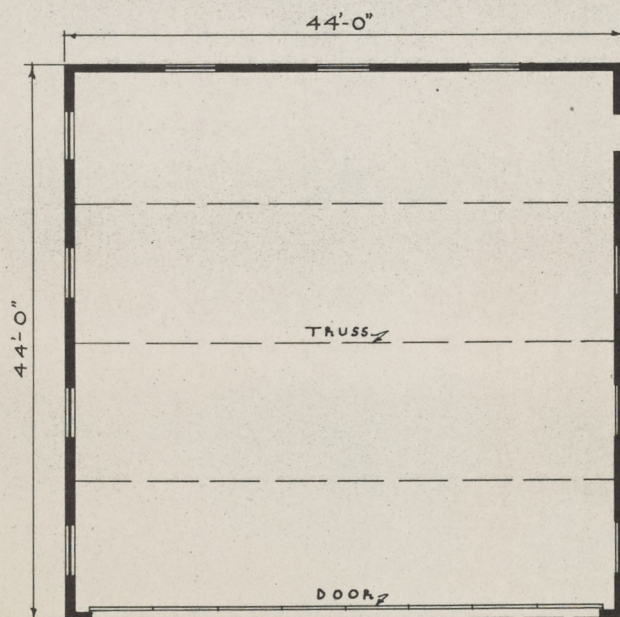
of the building. This church provides seating for about 200 people. With a full basement ample space is provided for all the rooms required for the normal functions of a church of this size. It is seldom that so complete a design is found which offers such economy.



PLAN

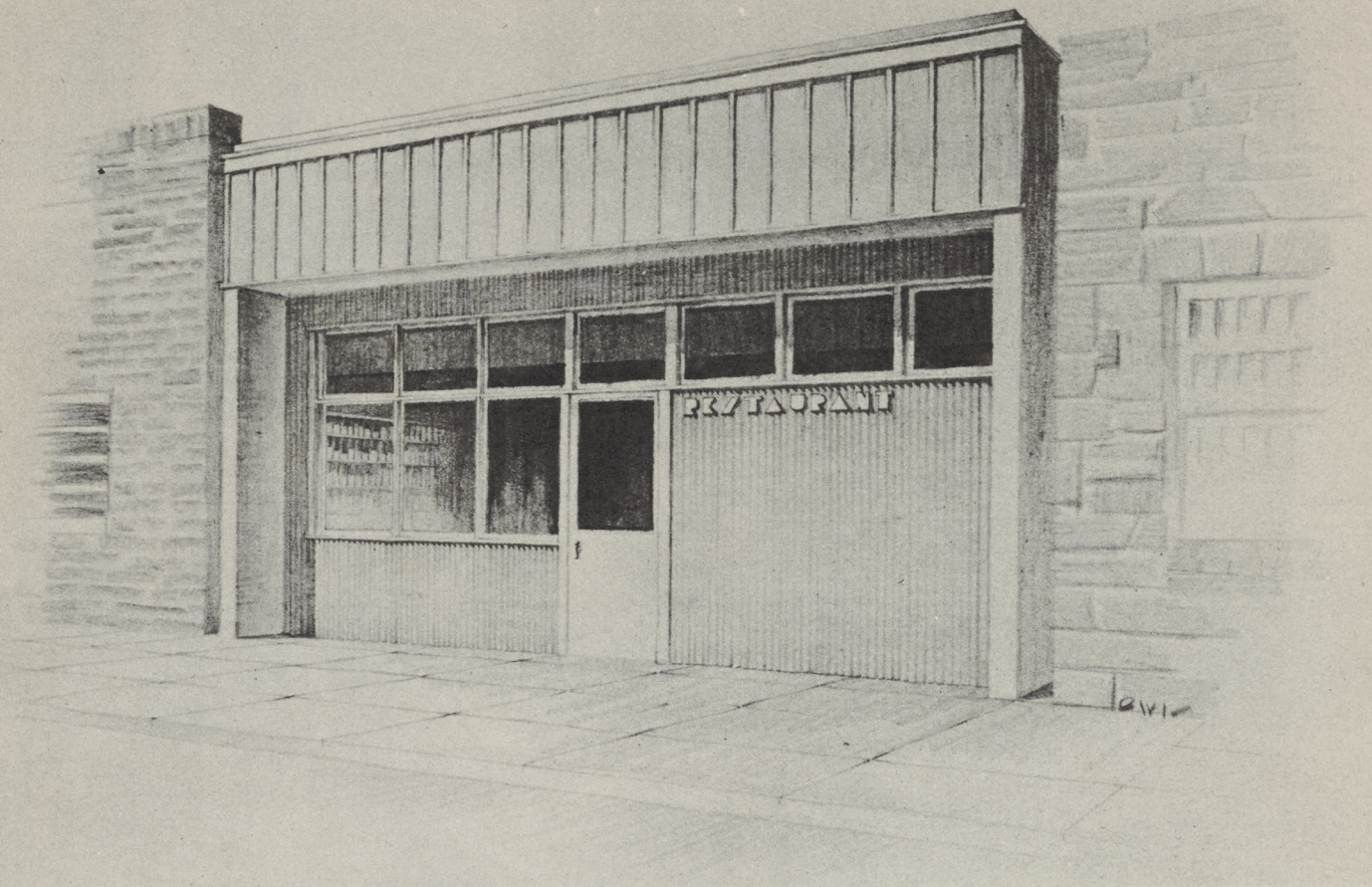


HANGAR FC 2049

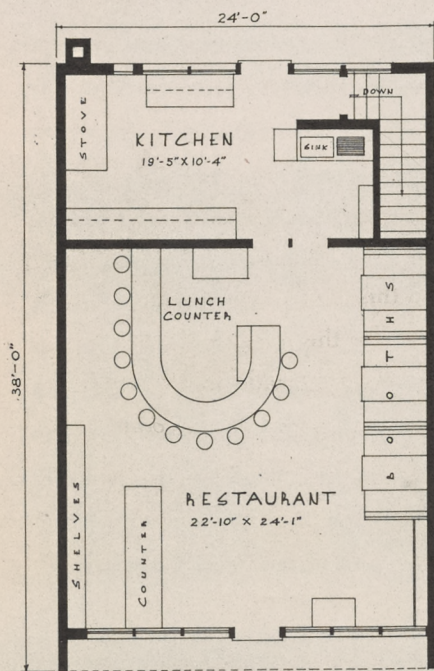


PLAN

Operators of large farms and ranches are finding an ever-increasing use for small planes. Such an airplane is of course also popular as a pleasure craft. In many places the hangar has become as essential as a garage. The hangar illustrated on this page provides very economical shelter for the privately owned plane. Changes may be made in this plan depending on the size of the craft to be housed and the amount of work space required. Your local lumber dealer can secure plans incorporating any necessary changes from this plan.

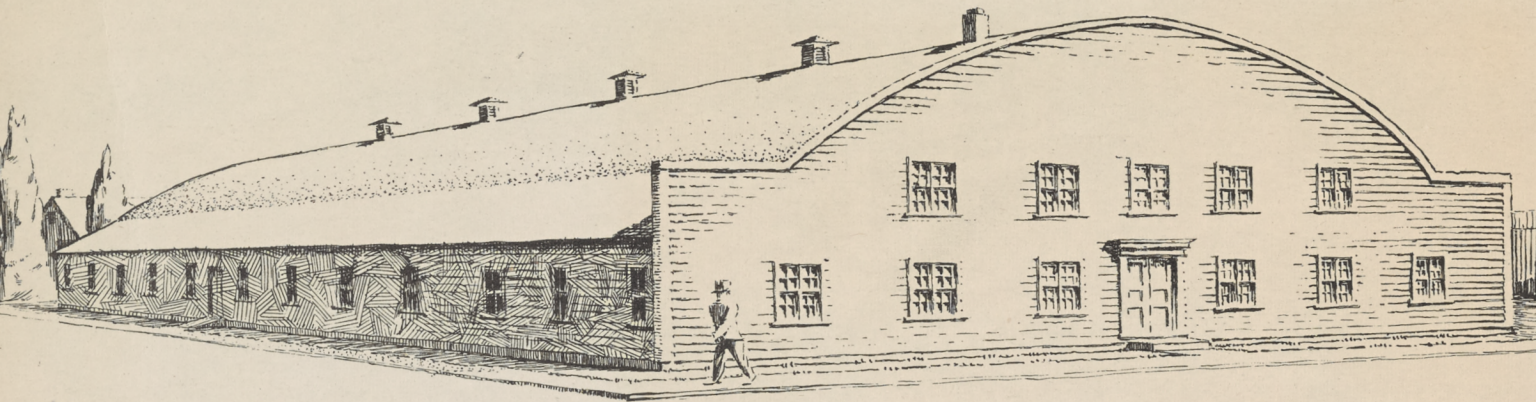


RESTAURANT FC 2149



FLOOR PLAN

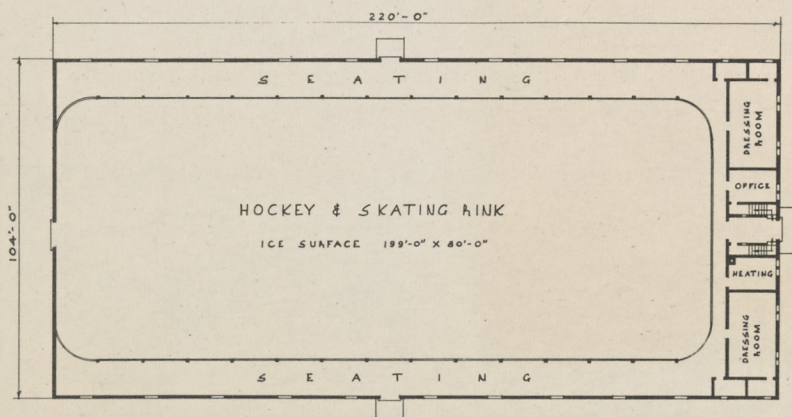
Most towns have need for a small restaurant of the type shown here. This restaurant provides both a lunch counter and booths for its patrons. There are also shelves and counter space for the handling of a limited stock of merchandise. A large kitchen and a basement complete the layout. The front of this building has been designed to lend a modern touch to Main Street.



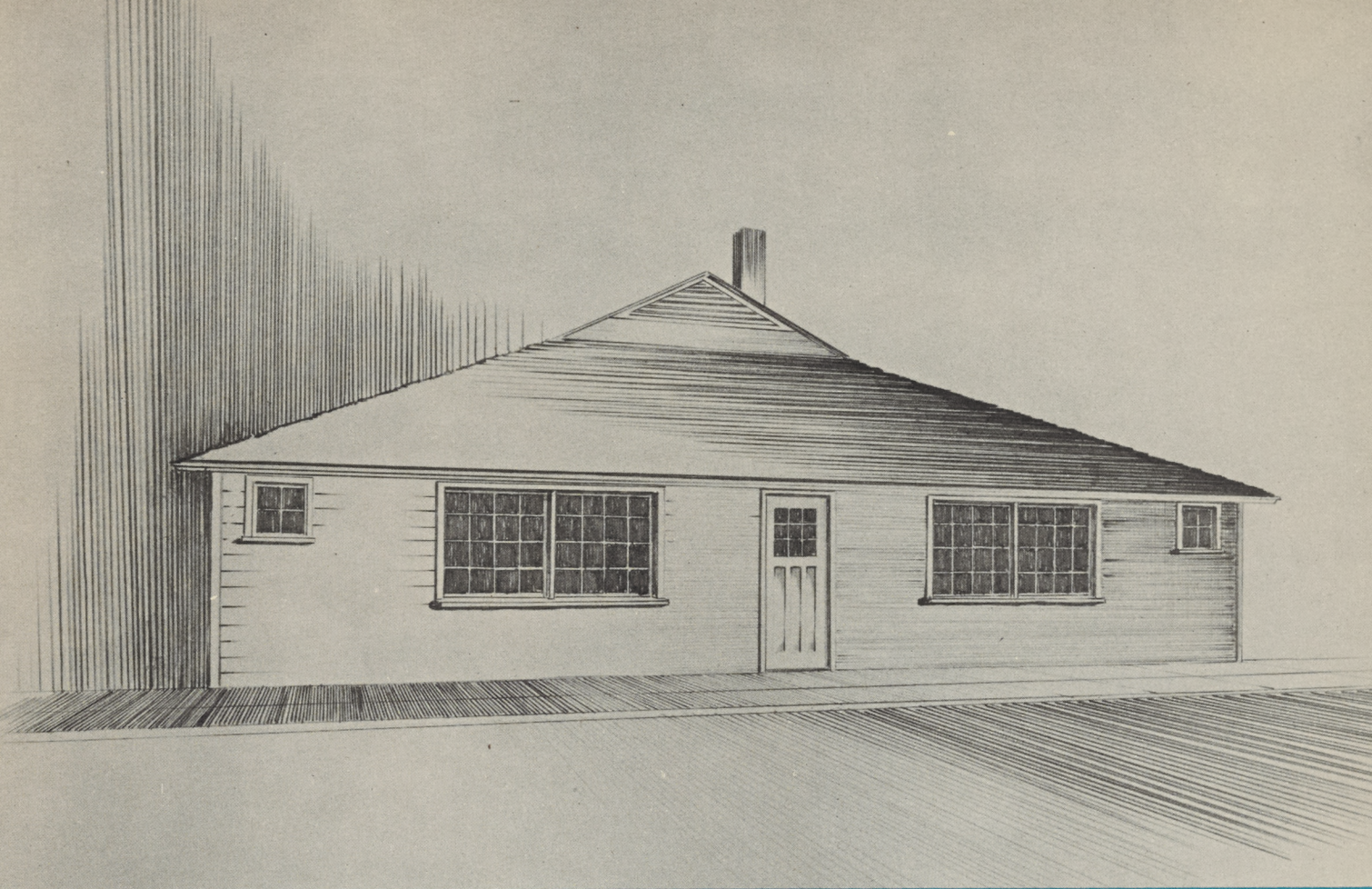
SKATING RINK FC 2249

Every town should provide itself with a skating rink, both as a place of entertainment and exercise for the people of the town and district and as a home for that most popular of winter sports—hockey. The skating rink can also form a very useful addition to the buildings at the local exhibition grounds which

extends the usability of the rink beyond the winter season. The rink shown has an ice surface satisfactory for hockey as well as considerable spectator space and ample dressing rooms and other facilities. The second floor of the waiting room is usable for meeting and recreational purposes.

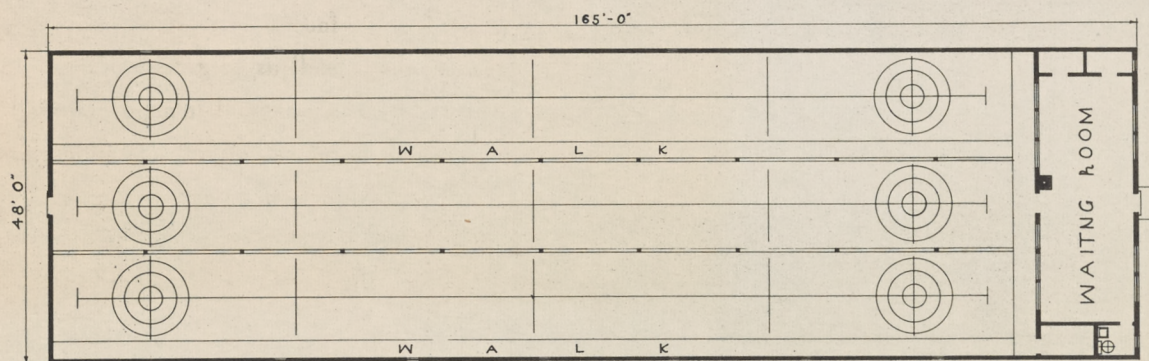


FLOOR PLAN

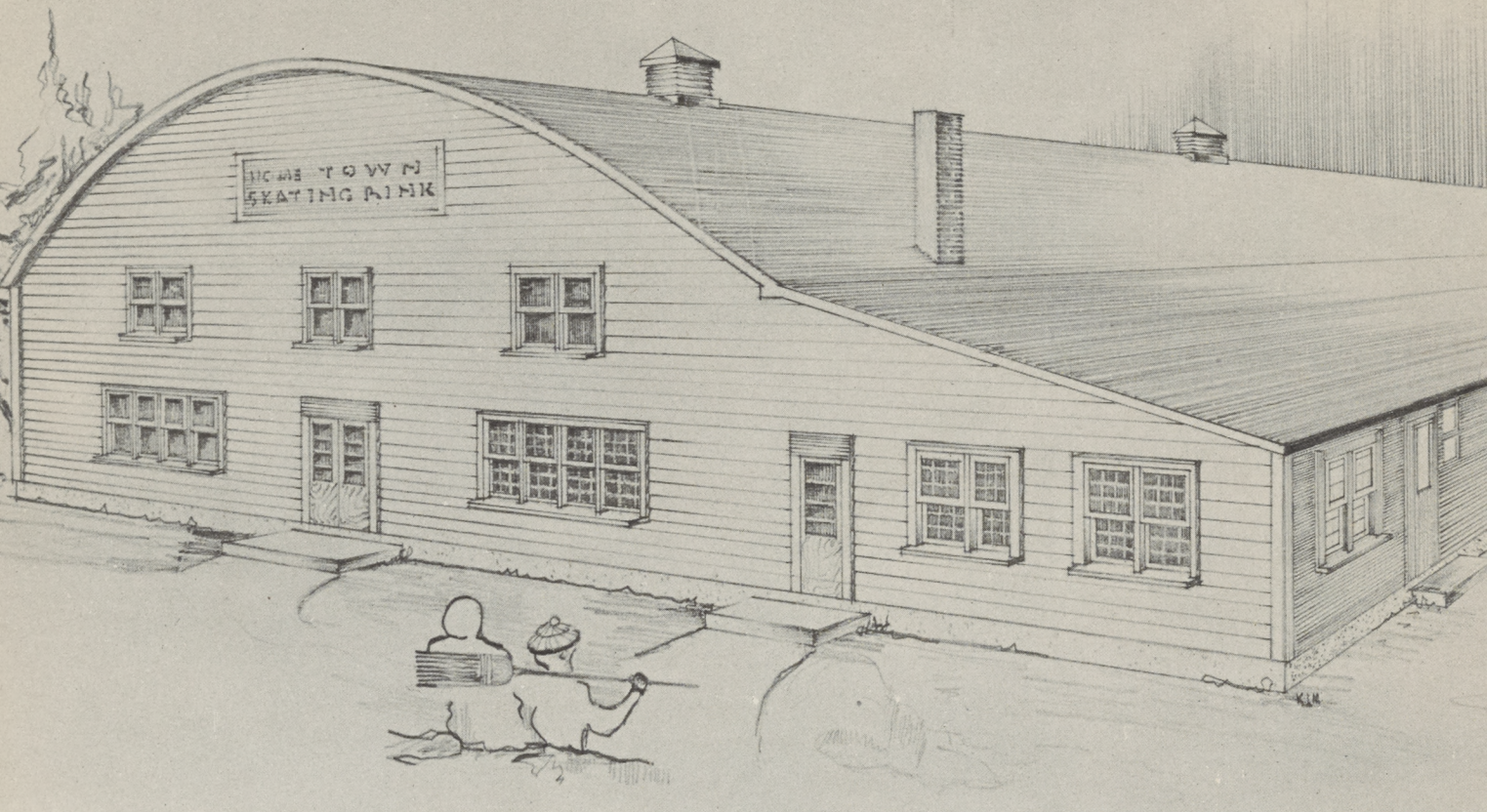


CURLING RINK FC 2349

Next to hockey the most popular winter sport in the west is curling. A curling rink is a necessity in every town. The rink shown here can be economically built to provide three sheets of ice. There are also two walks the length of the rink and a commodious club room with ample locker space. Space has also been provided for caretaking and maintenance equipment.



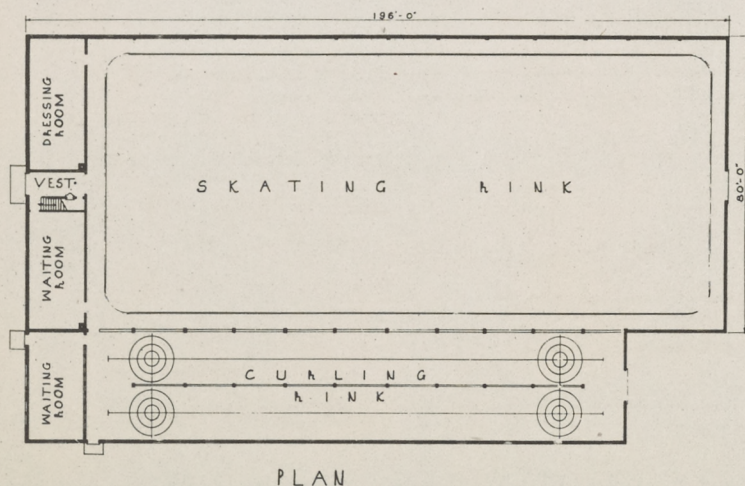
PLAN

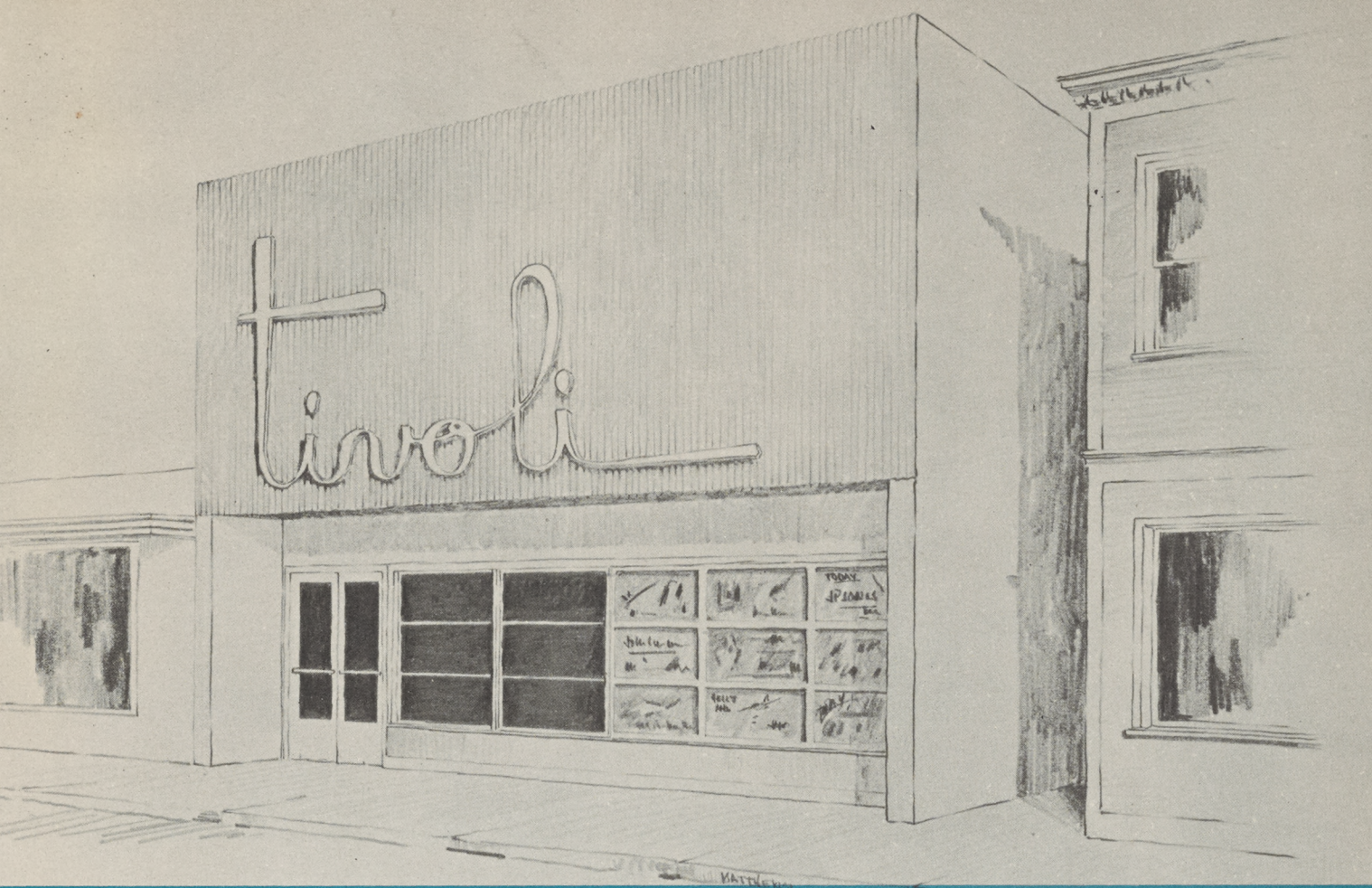


COMBINATION RINK FC 2449

The most adequate and economical solution to the question of rinks is found in the construction of a combination rink with the skating and curling ice both under one roof. This is usually accomplished by trussing the roof over the wide expanse of the skating rink and putting a lean-to on one or both sides

to furnish space for the required number of curling sheets. Such a solution is shown here. The curling capacity of this rink may be increased by duplicating the lean-to on the other side of the skating rink. A rink of this type provides ample dressing room and spectator space.

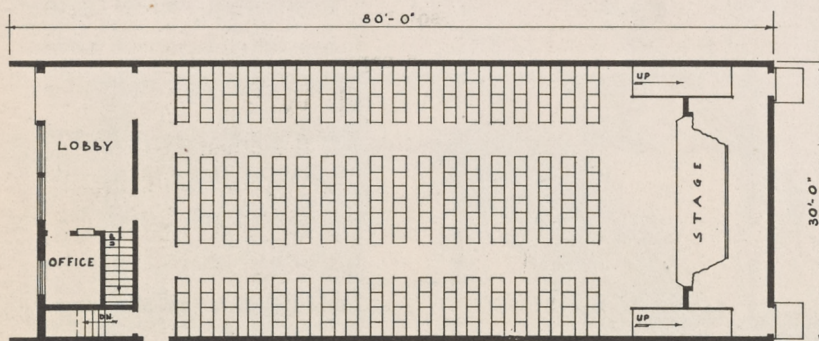




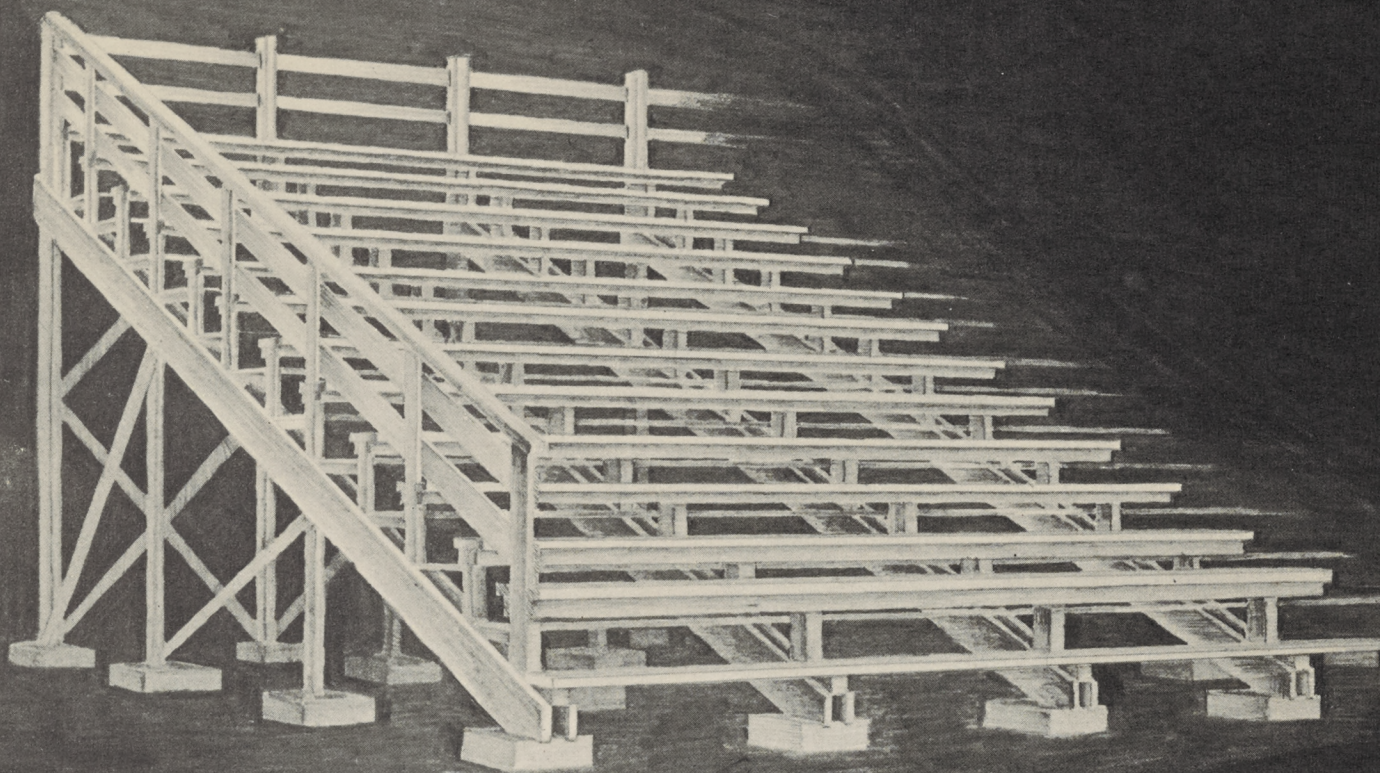
THEATRE FC 2549

A small motion picture theatre with a seating capacity of about 250 and suitable for a narrow inside lot is shown here. It has been designed to present an attractive appearance from the street. The basement under the lobby takes care of the heating plant and rest room facilities. A second floor over the lobby houses the projection booth and the rewind room. Emergency exits to the rear of the building are

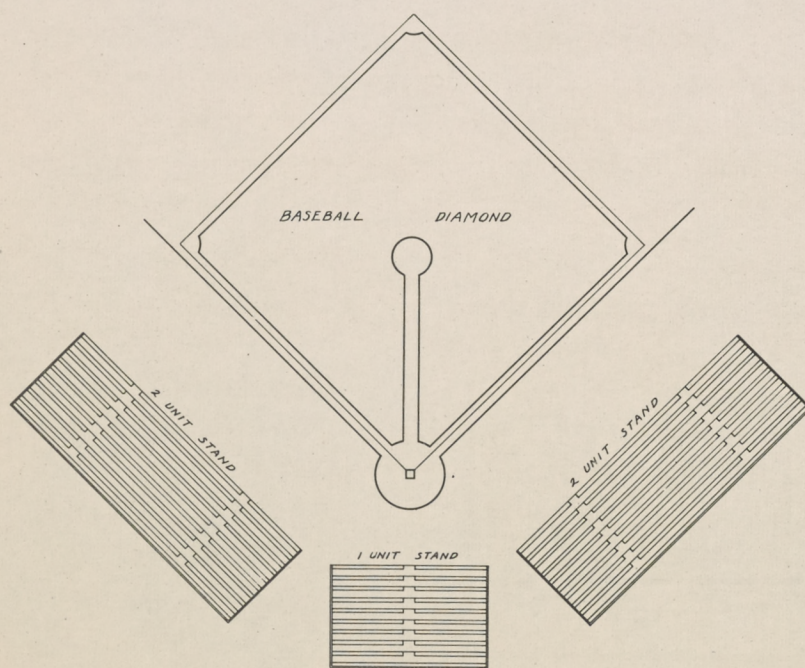
provided at the back of the stage. A building of this type will prove to be very useful for holding meetings where a fairly large seating capacity is necessary. The plans of this theatre have been drawn to conform to the safety regulations governing the construction of motion picture theatres.



FLOOR PLAN

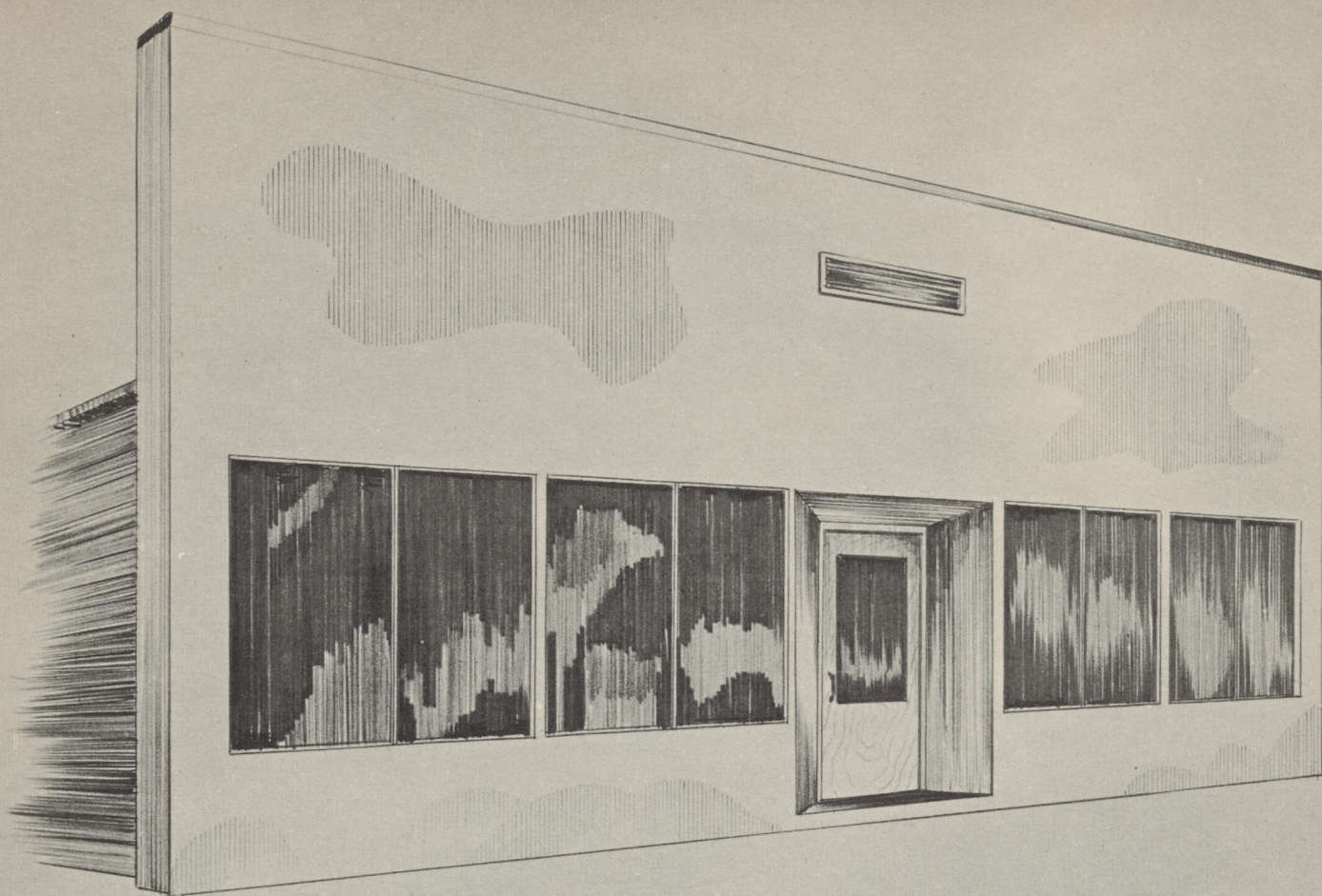


GRAND STAND FC 2649



SUGGESTED LAYOUT

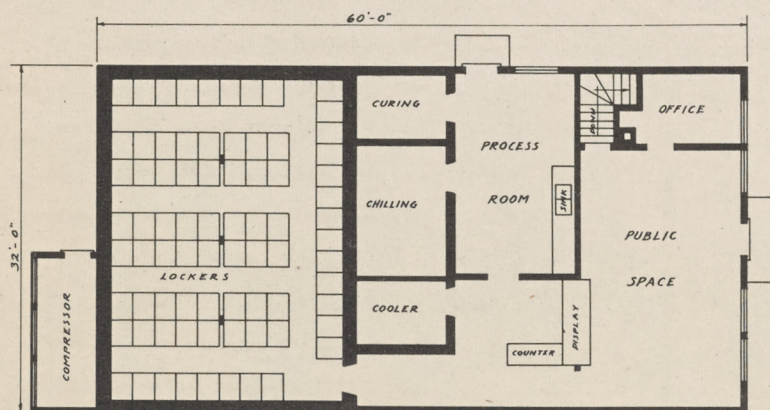
A very useful addition to the local sports or exhibition park is a substantial grandstand. The provision of comfortable spectator accommodation results in larger attendance at open air events. This particular stand may be erected in any number of units to provide the desired amount of seating space. A roof may be added for the greater comfort of spectators. The unit shown will seat approximately three hundred.



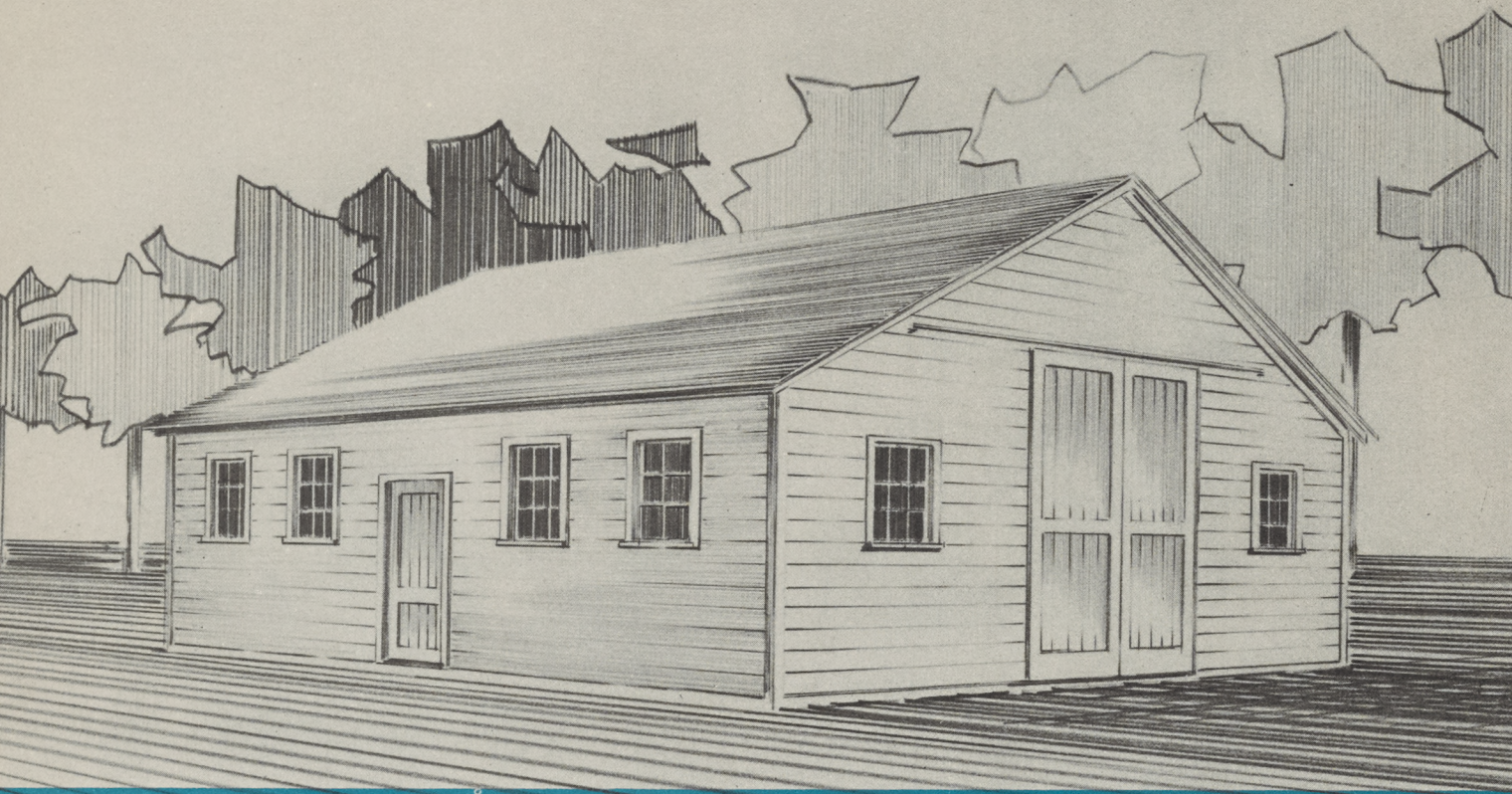
LOCKER PLANT FC 2749

The development of quick freezing as a method of food storage has led to the designing of buildings for the purpose of preparing and storing frozen foods. This requires special consideration as to both plan and construction. The locker plant shown here has been designed to take care of these special requirements. There is space for approximately 450 lockers and ample space for the processing of foods.

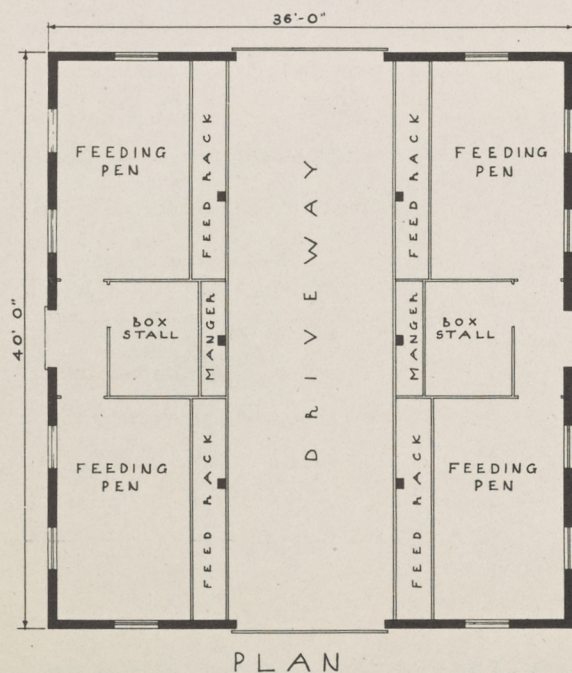
Provision is also made for some "over the counter" business. The working drawings for this building which are available from your local lumber dealer show all the necessary details concerning the special structural problems involved.



PLAN



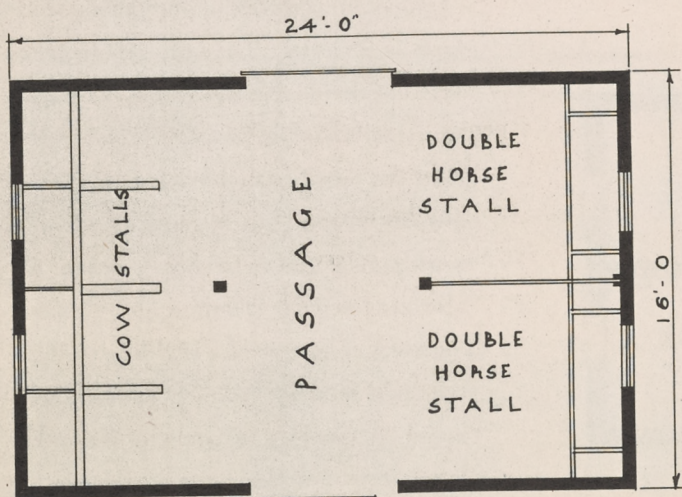
FEED BARN FC 2849



In order to take full advantage of the higher prices of stock during the winter months, a farmer should be equipped to stall-feed his cattle with a minimum of effort and expense. This barn is laid out in such a way that the feeder stock may be segregated, thus enabling the farmer to prepare the animals for market at intervals during the winter. It also provides two small pens for special feeding of individual animals. Another feature of this feed barn is the provision for handling a load of feed under cover. This building should appeal to the farmer who wishes to improve the conditions under which he works as well as the financial returns from his labors.

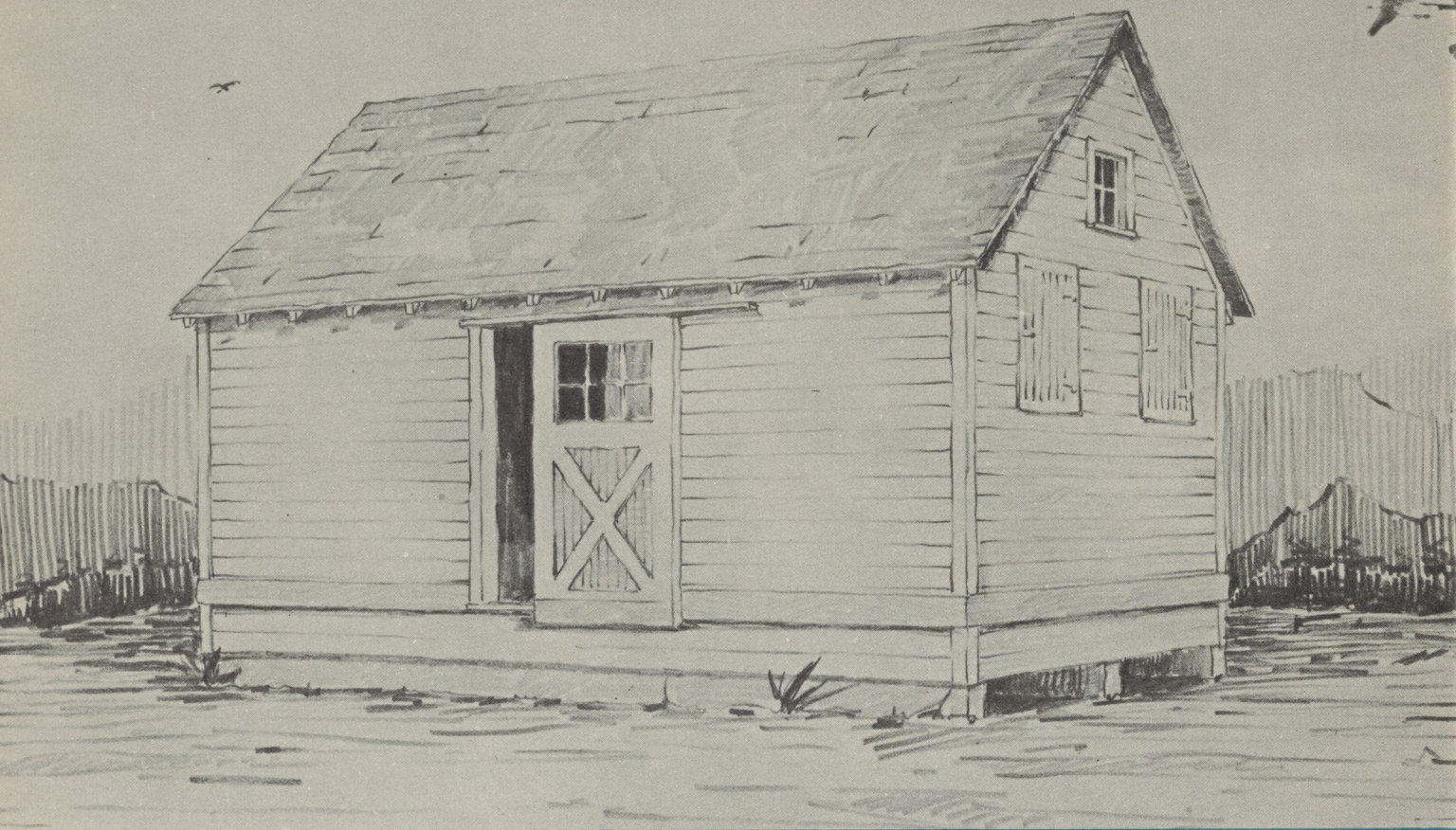


STABLE FC 2949

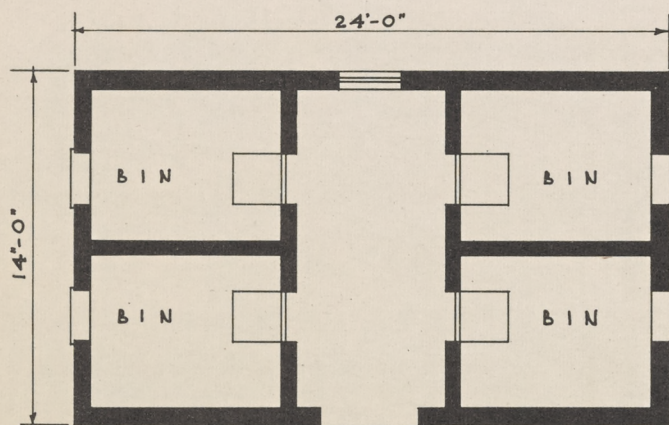


FLOOR PLAN

A building of this type will supply all the barn space required on a tractor operated farm or for the part time farmer on a small piece of land. Here we have space for four horses and four cows. This accommodation may vary according to the stock to be housed, but for a small amount of stock a stable of this type is much more economical than the more extensive type of barn.

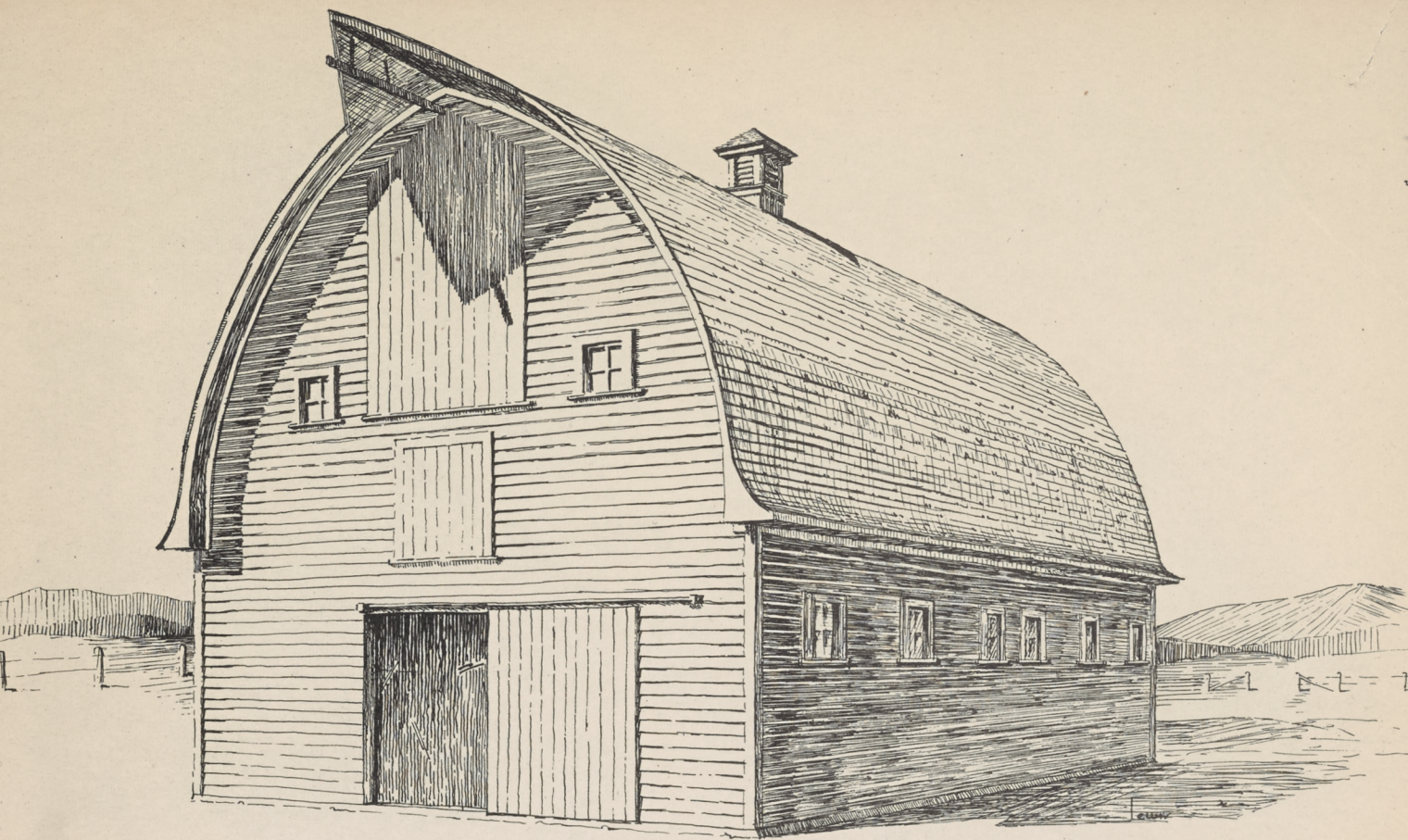


GRANARY FC 3049

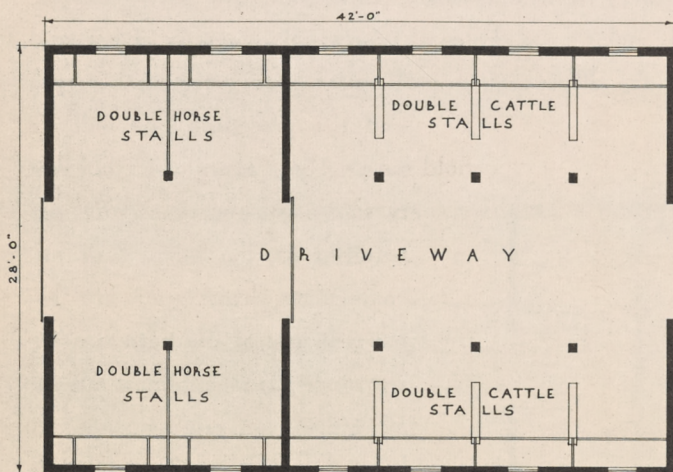


PLAN

Adequate protection for grain on a farm is essential. The only satisfactory way to provide this protection is by the construction of a granary which will hold the desired amount of grain. The granary shown has a capacity of approximately 1,500 bushels. Space is also provided for cleaning and preparing seed. The cost of a building of this type is a sound investment when compared to the loss in grain occasioned by storing it under less favorable circumstances.

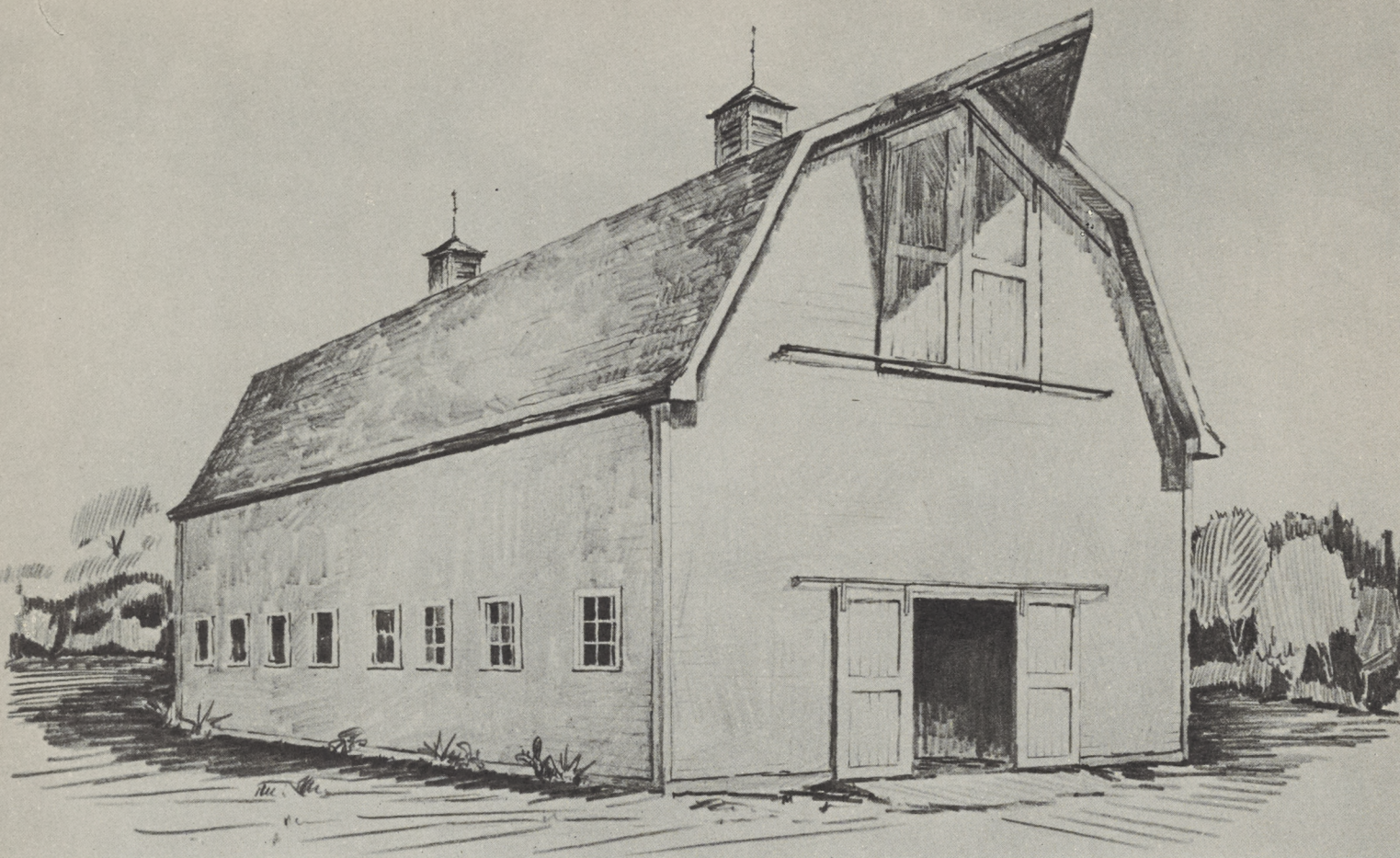


BARN FC 3149



FLOOR PLAN

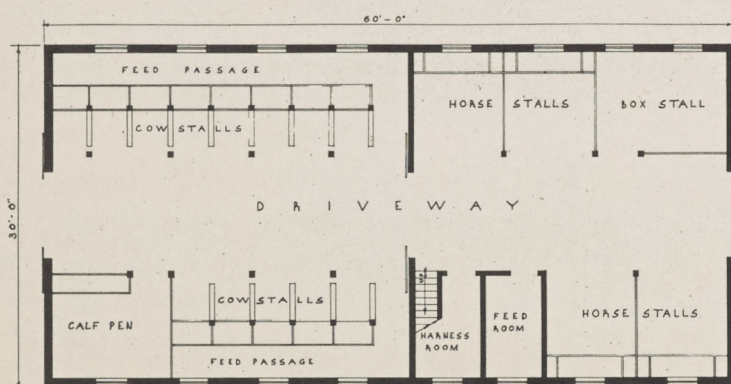
For the average farm where horses are still the main source of power or where cattle provide most of the revenue, the large barn is the solution to the stock housing problem. The barn shown on this page provides space for 24 head of stock and a large feed storage space. The gothic roof is attractive in appearance and is much preferred by some farmers. Barns of this type may vary considerably both in length and in width, depending on the need in individual cases. It is a simple matter to arrange the interior of the barn to suit individual requirements.



BARN FC 3249

A gambrel roof barn meets the same requirements as one with a gothic roof. The only difference is one of appearance and method of construction making the choice of type merely a matter of personal preference. By referring to page 47 of this book the differences in roof construction between this barn

and the preceding one will be seen. Here again the building may be made almost any size, depending on the amount of accommodation required. The interior layout of the barn may be rearranged to meet almost any set of individual requirements. A barn constitutes a large investment and should be well planned.



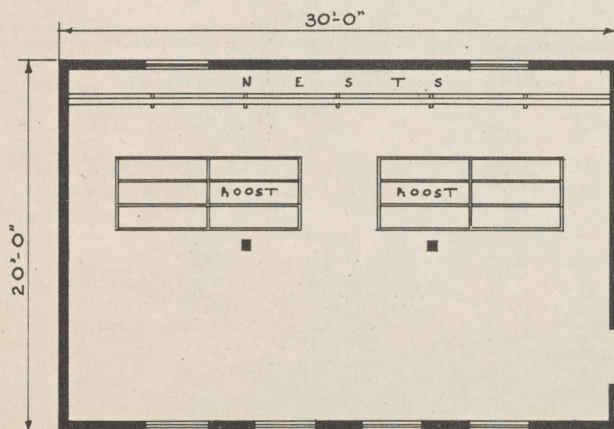
FLOOR PLAN



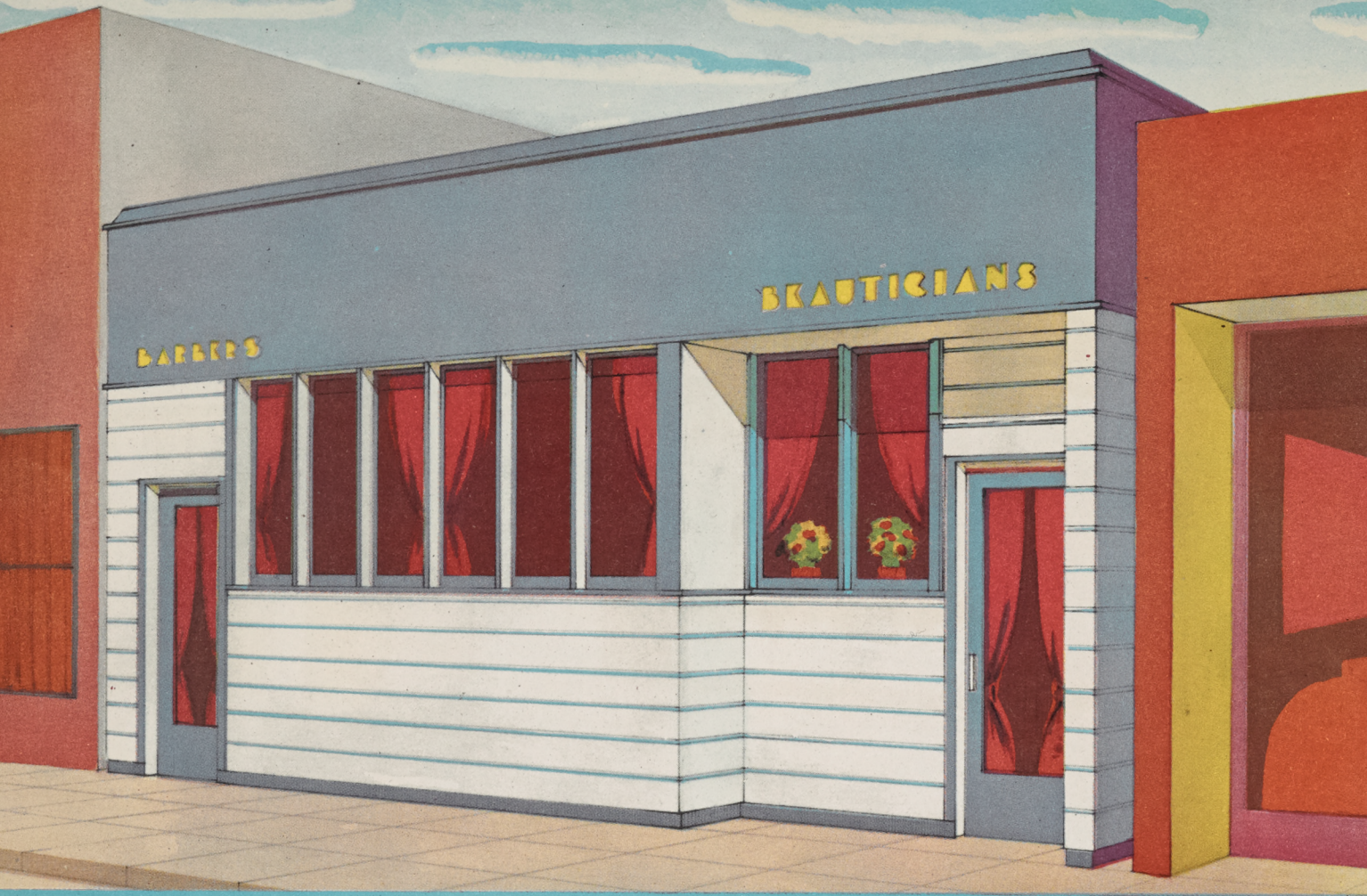
POULTRY HOUSE FC 3349

A very important branch of the stock on any farm consists of the poultry flock. In order that the poultry may account for as large a return as possible and require as little attention as possible, they should be properly housed. This necessitates the building of a poultry house which will furnish as nearly

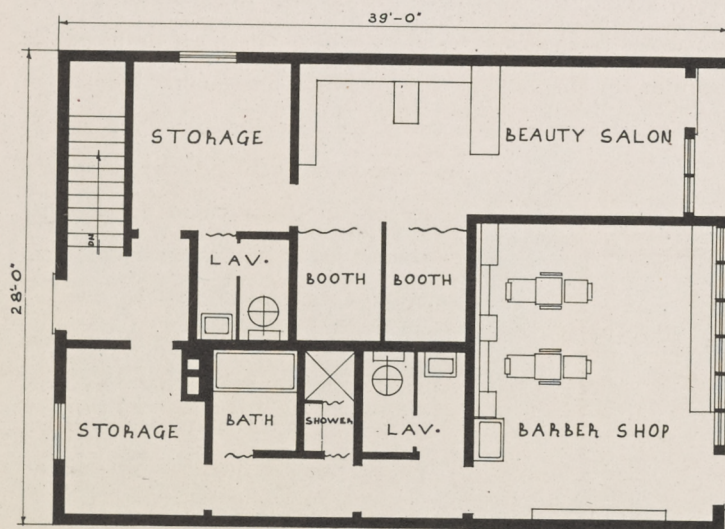
as possible ideal conditions for egg production. The poultry house shown on this page has been designed to accommodate the average farm flock under these conditions. Provision is made in this plan to increase the efficiency of the poultry house by the use of insulation if such is desired.



PLAN

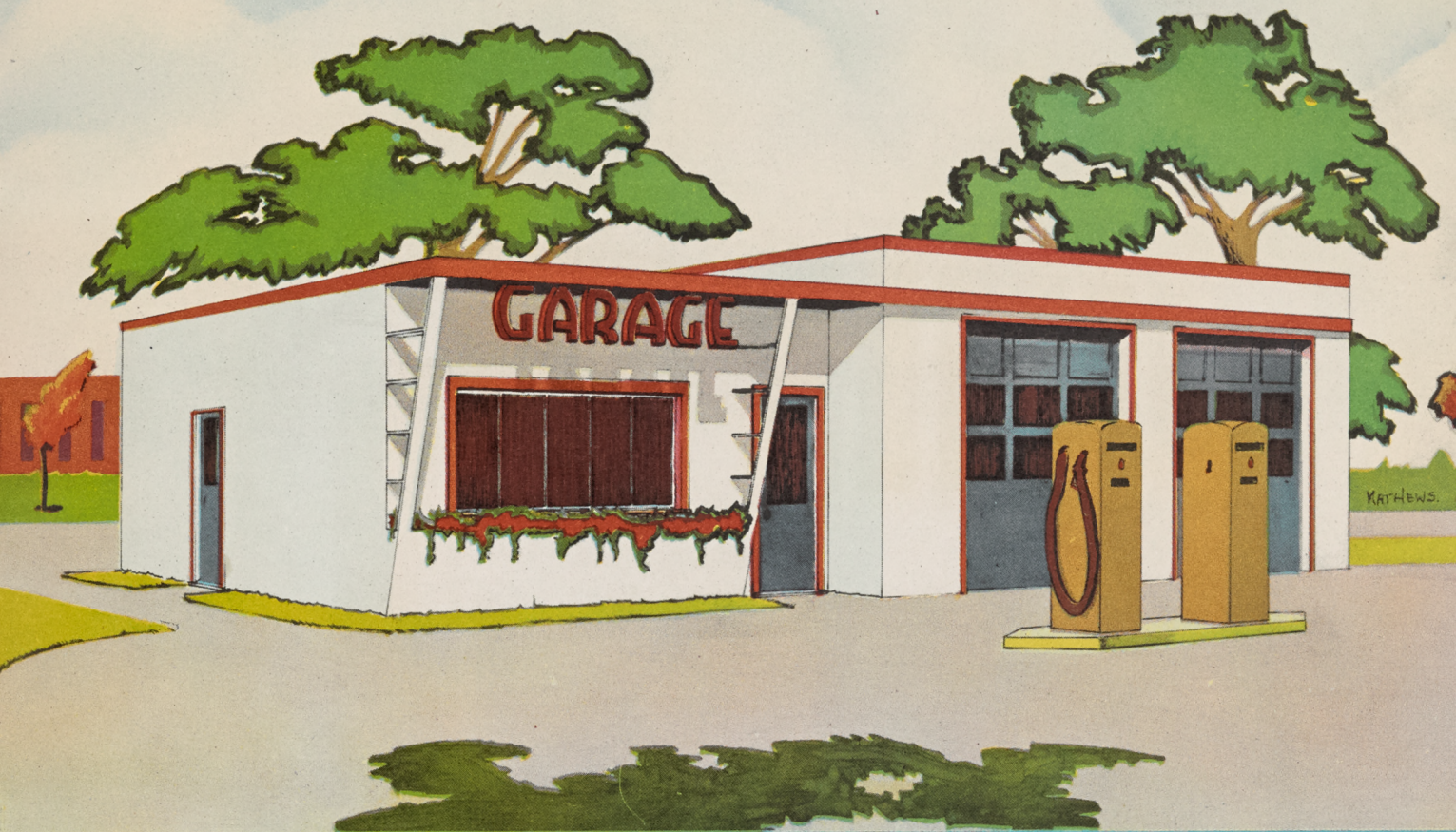


BARBER SHOP FC 3449



FLOOR PLAN

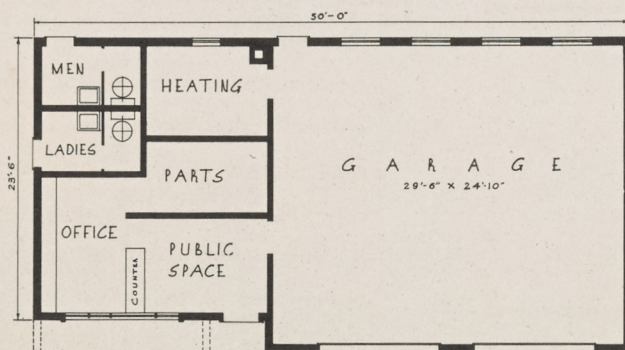
This building is planned to accommodate two related places of business, namely a barber shop and a beauty salon. Provision has also been provided for a public bath, a very welcome addition to the business section of many western towns. As is the case with all other commercial buildings shown in this book, this building has been planned with a view to improving the general appearance of the business section of any town in which it may be built.



SERVICE GARAGE FC 3549

So many of the service garages throughout the country have been remodelled from buildings that were never intended for that purpose. On this page is shown a building which has been designed for the specific purpose of supplying garage facilities for the public. It contains a reasonable amount of space for car servicing plus adequate office space. Restroom accommodation for the travelling public

has also been included. By providing space on the ground floor for heating equipment, it is not necessary to excavate for a basement, and by placing the heating unit in a separate room much of the danger of fire has been eliminated. As this illustration shows, a garage can be made to present an attractive appearance.

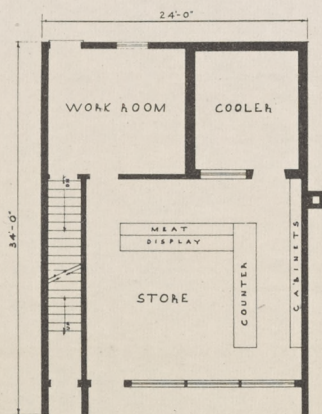


FLOOR PLAN

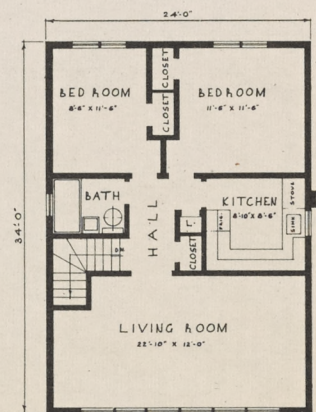


STORE FC 3649

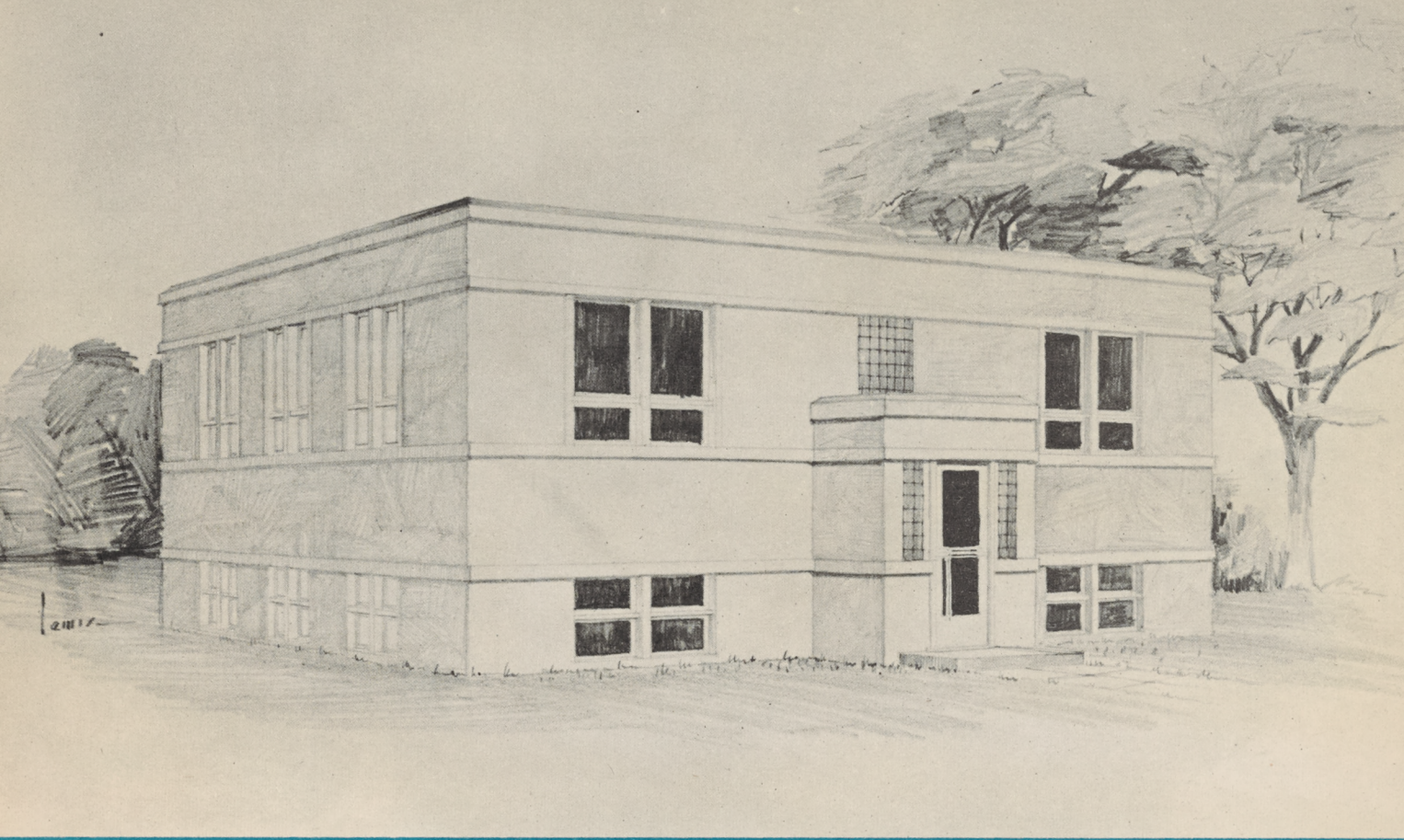
While the store shown here is small, it will serve to indicate what can be done to provide a place of business with living quarters on the second floor as is so often a requirement in rural areas. As is the case with most of the plans in this book, this plan may only serve to show what can be done and be a guide in the solution of some particular problem involving a similar set of circumstances.



FLOOR PLAN

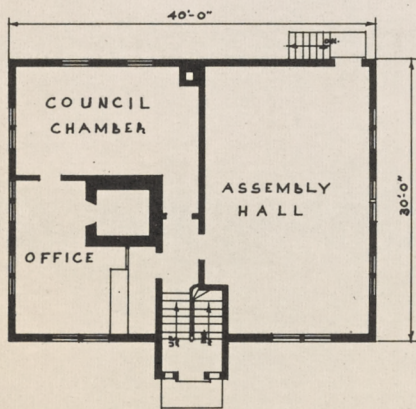


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

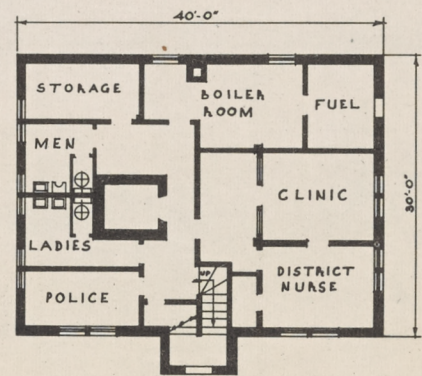


TOWN HALL FC 3749

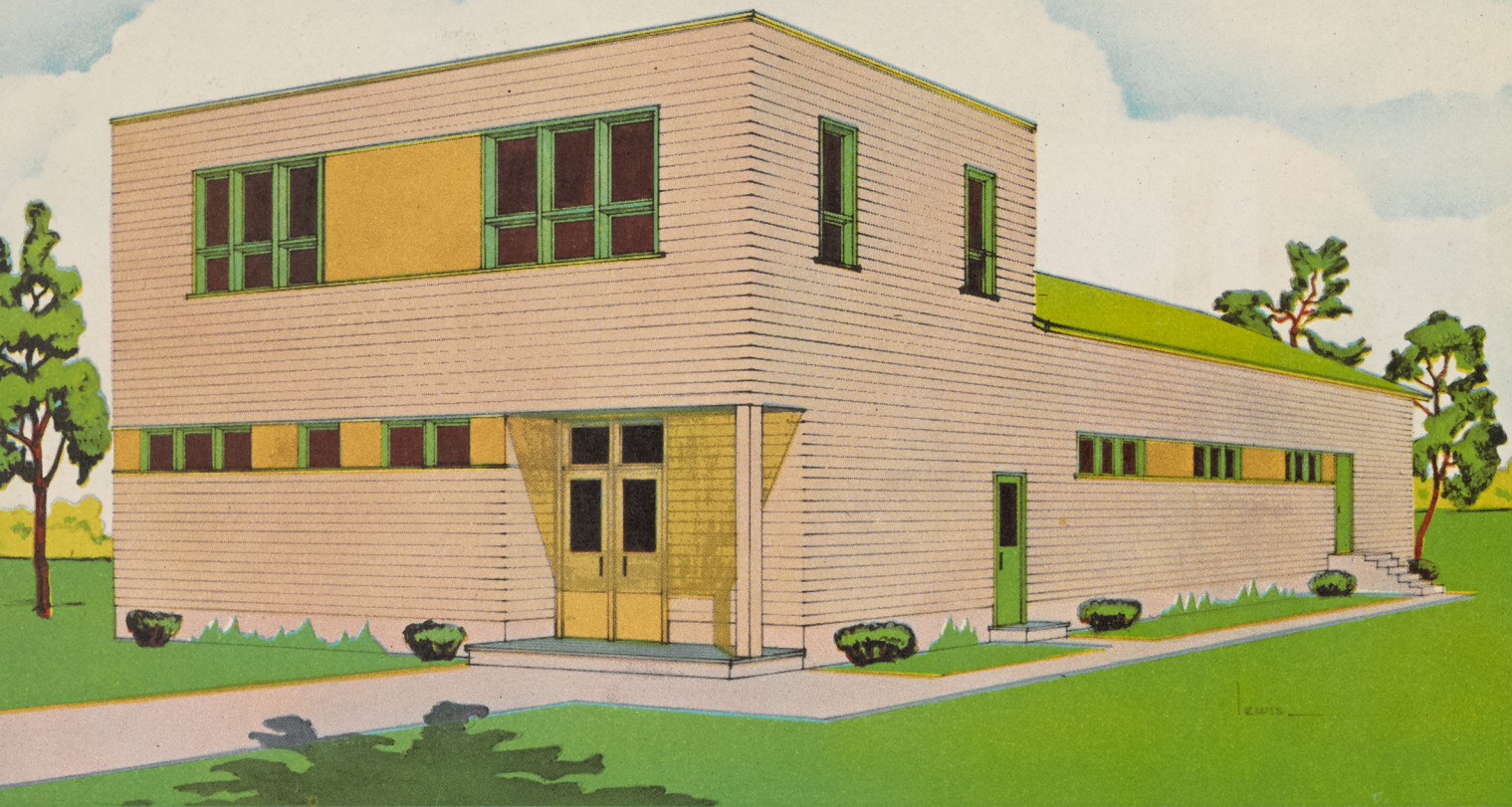
For the small incorporated town this building has been designed with special consideration for the services likely to be required. The main floor provides a town office, a room for council meeting, which may also be used for other small meetings and an assembly hall for larger gatherings. The basement is planned to supply public restrooms as well as space for district nurse and local police authorities.



FLOOR PLAN

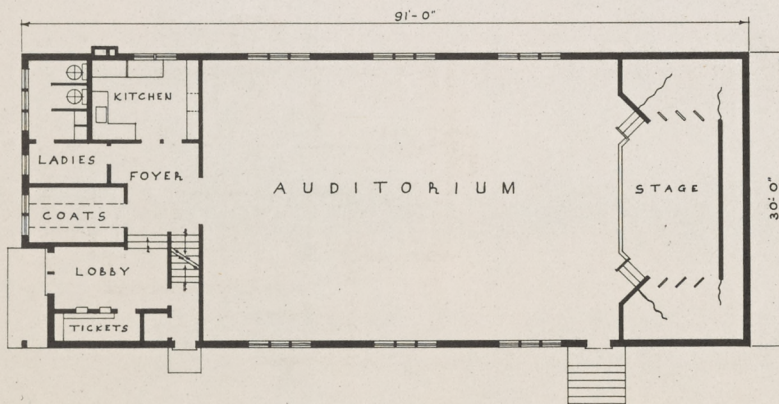


BASEMENT PLAN



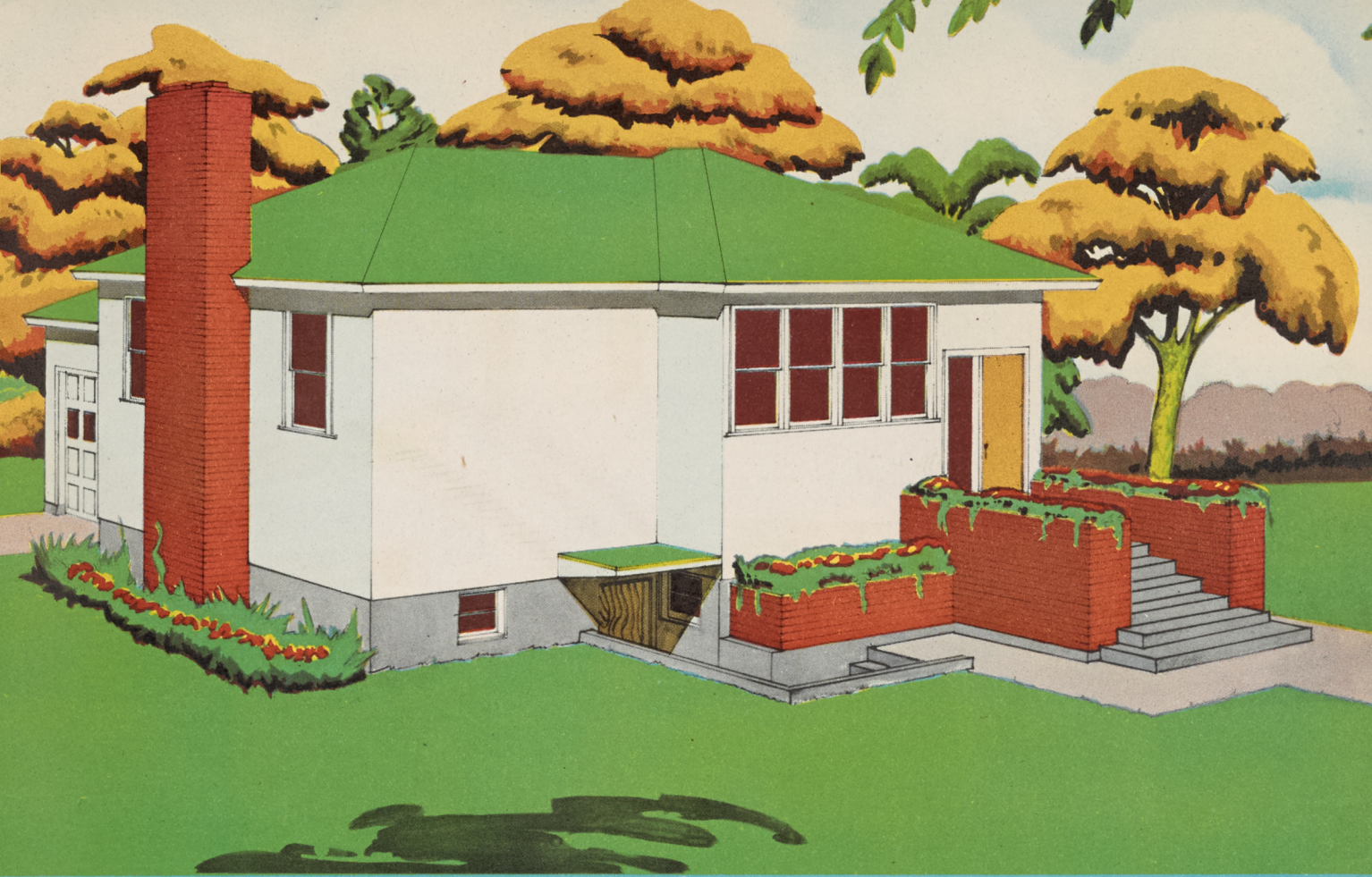
COMMUNITY HALL FC 3849

A project that is being undertaken in a great many centres is the building of a community hall. The variety of accommodation required is so great that a complete treatment of the subject is beyond the scope of this book. The hall illustrated here has been planned to show only a few of the possibilities. With a basement only under the front part of the building, space is provided for men's toilets and a heating plant.



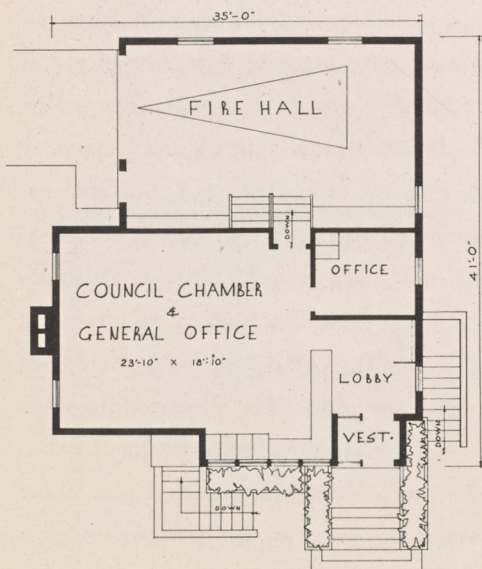
FLOOR PLAN

By extending the basement under the whole building, provision can be made for other rooms for clubs, meetings, or recreation. It is hoped that a careful study of this plan may be of assistance in the planning of a similar building to meet any set of requirements.

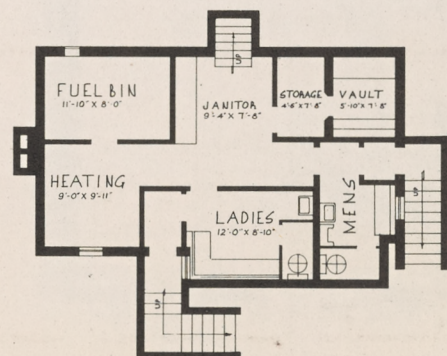


TOWN HALL FC 3949

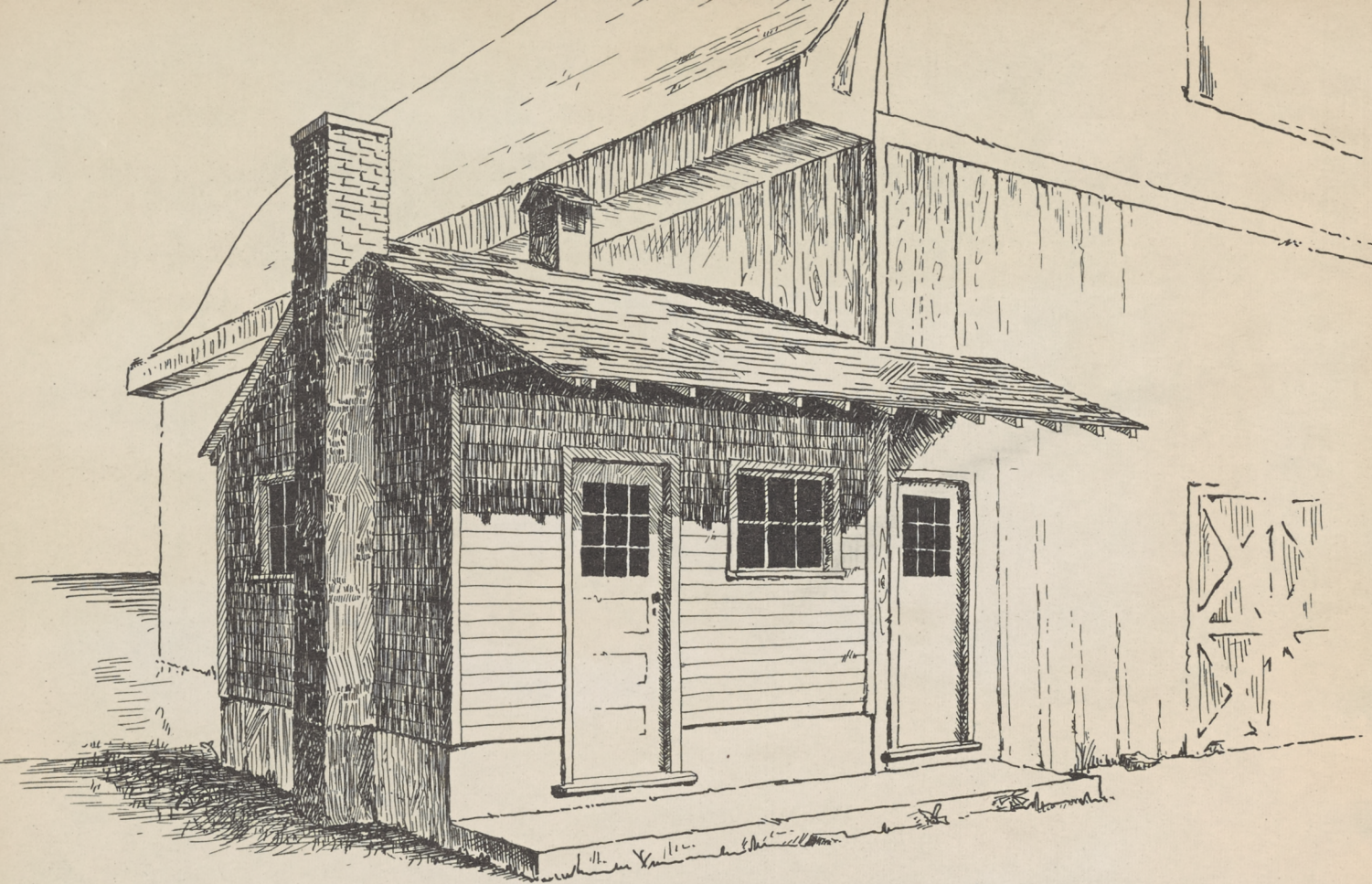
A small compact building to meet the needs of a town or municipal council is shown here. As well as meeting such needs, it is designed to add to the beauty of any town.



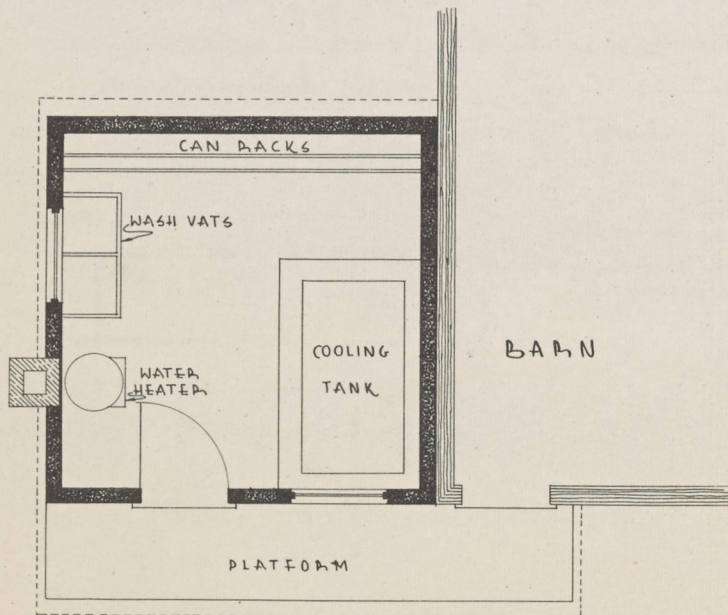
FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

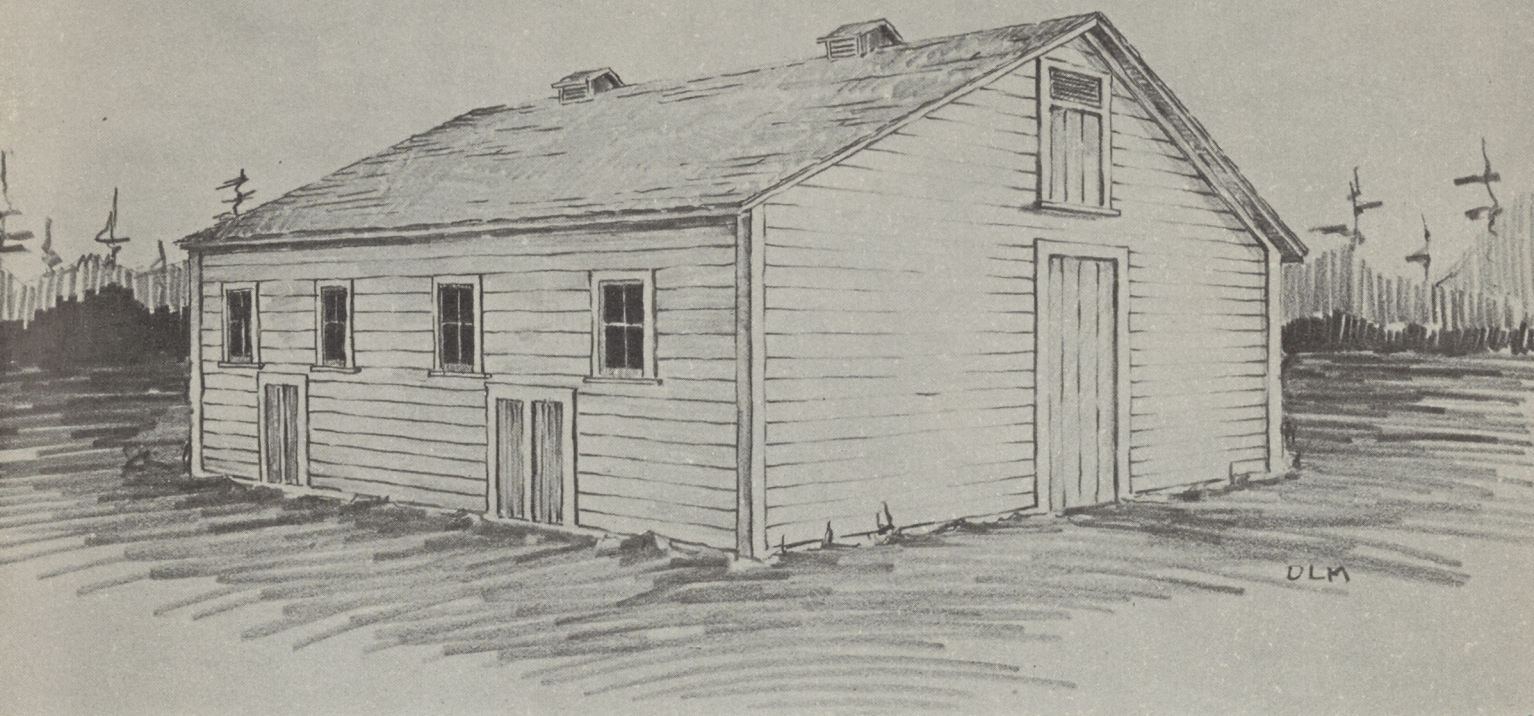


MILK HOUSE FC 4049



. PLAN .

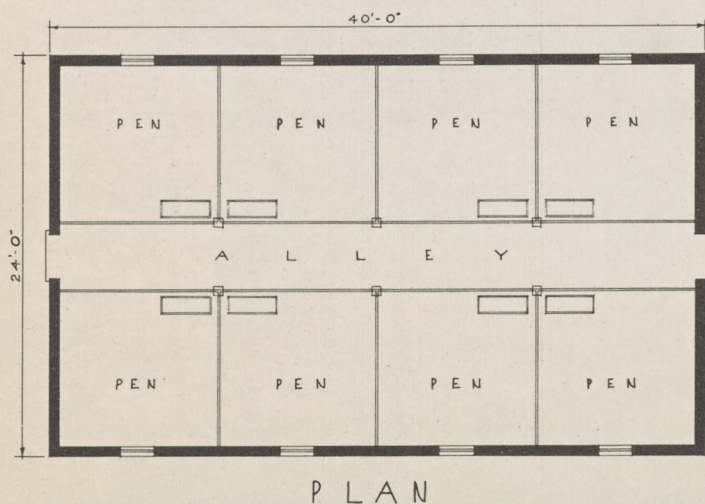
Any farmer deriving revenue from the sale of milk requires a milk house. A building as shown here not only assists the farmer in maintaining and improving the quality of his product, but also removes all the bother of caring for milking equipment from the kitchen. This milk house has been designed in collaboration with health authorities who have approved the plan. The detailed drawings give all necessary information for the construction of the building and also show several positions for the milk house relative to the dairy barn.

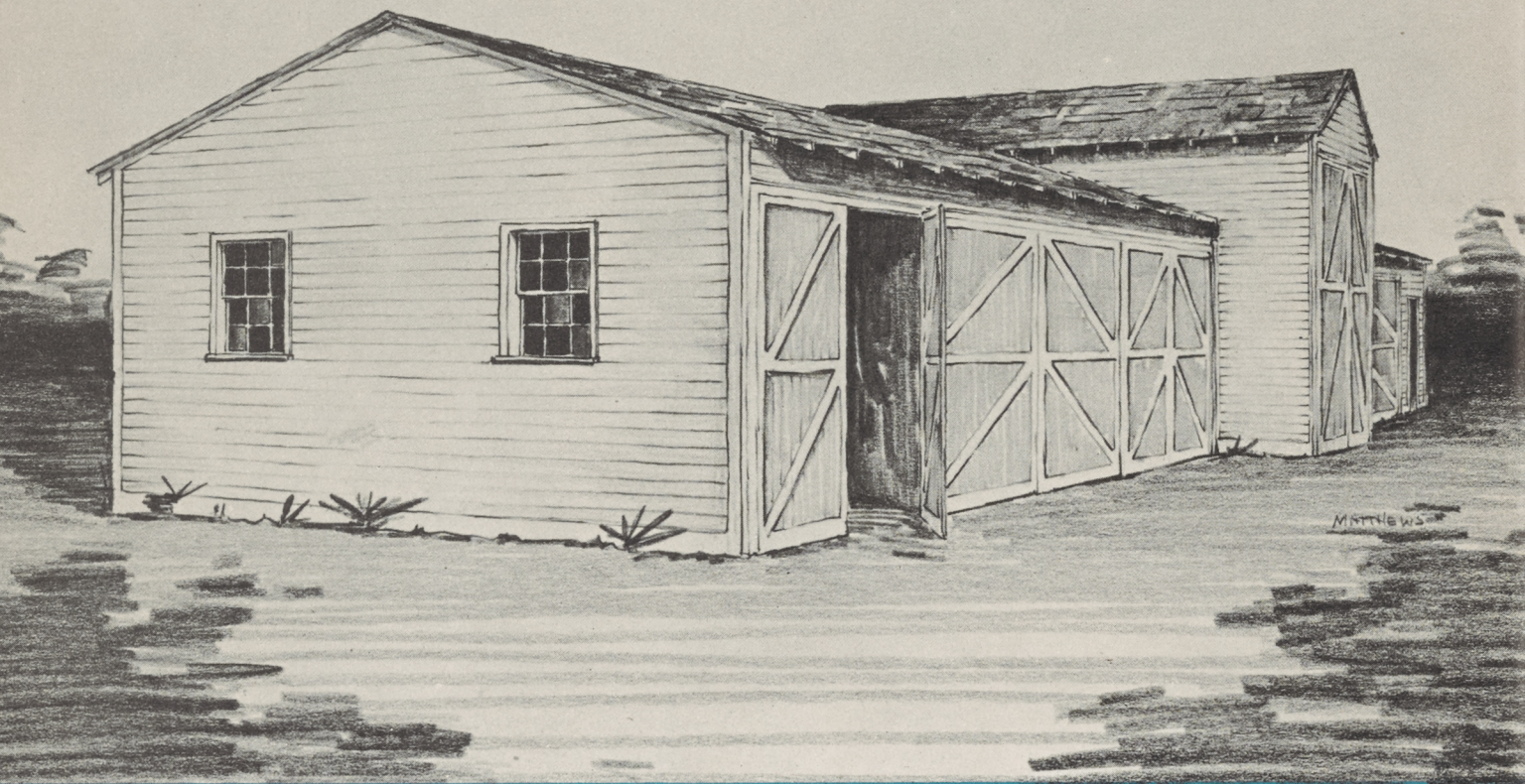


HOG HOUSE FC 4149

The production of pork is a major enterprise on many farms. In order that this work may be done with a minimum of effort, it is necessary to have a building designed for the particular purpose of housing hogs. The hog house shown here considers this point as well as ease of feeding and otherwise taking care

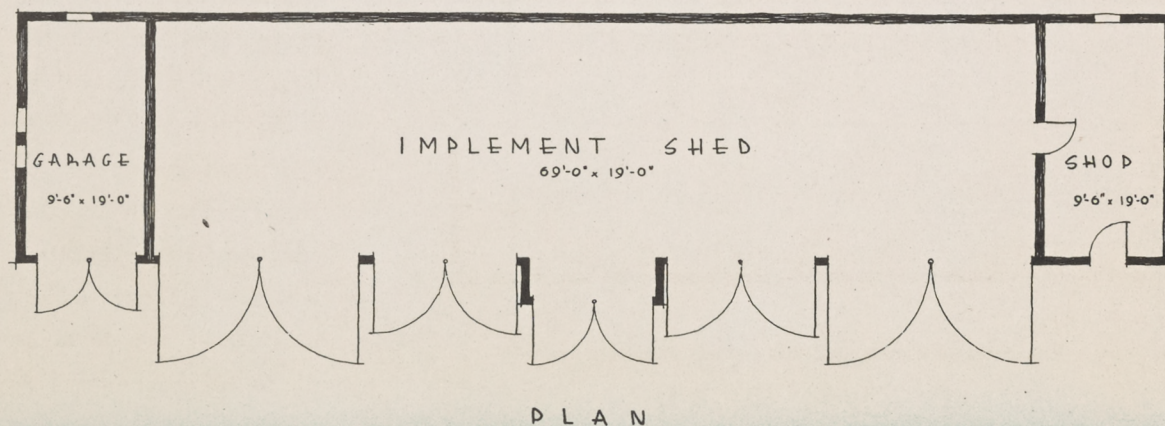
of the pigs. This building may be varied considerably as to size depending on the hog population of any individual farm. Built adjacent to a hog pasture, this building will remove much of the labor from farm work and make it possible to increase the returns from the business of raising pork.

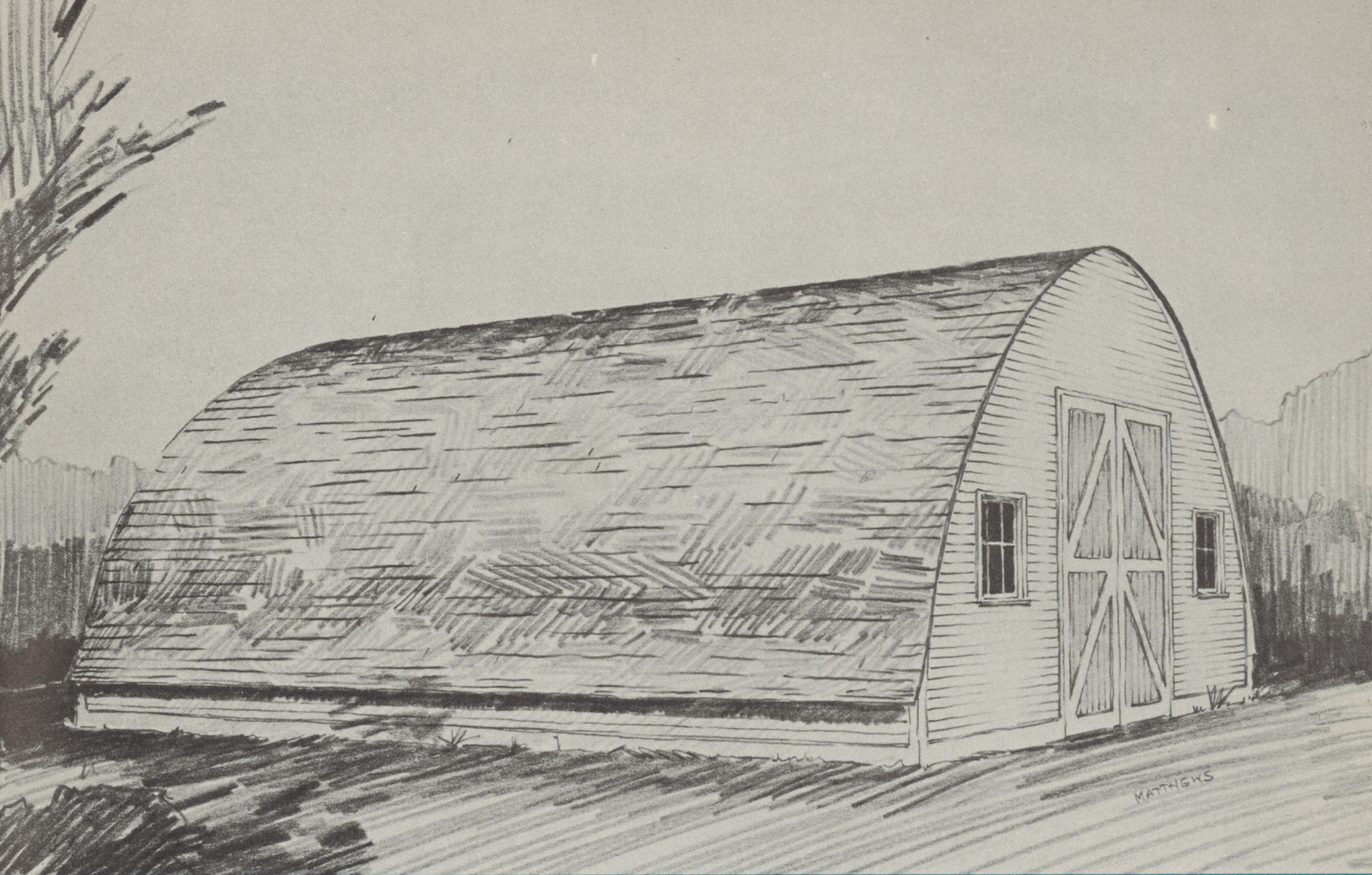




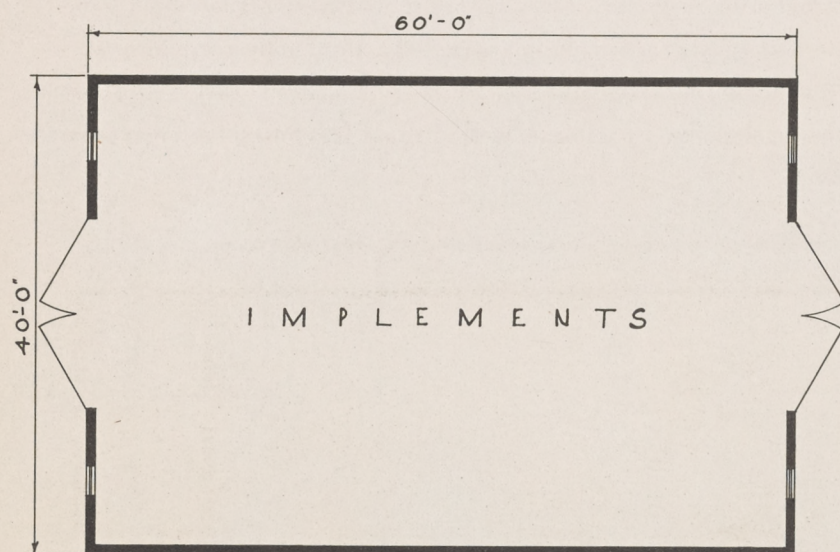
IMPLEMENT SHED FC 4249

In order to protect his large investment in machinery, every farmer should have a good sized implement shed. A building for this purpose may very well include a garage for the family car and a workshop where machinery repairs can be made during slack seasons. Such an implement shed is illustrated here, which includes a section for the combine or separator as well as space for storing the other pieces of machinery usually kept on most farms.





IMPLEMENT SHED FC 4349



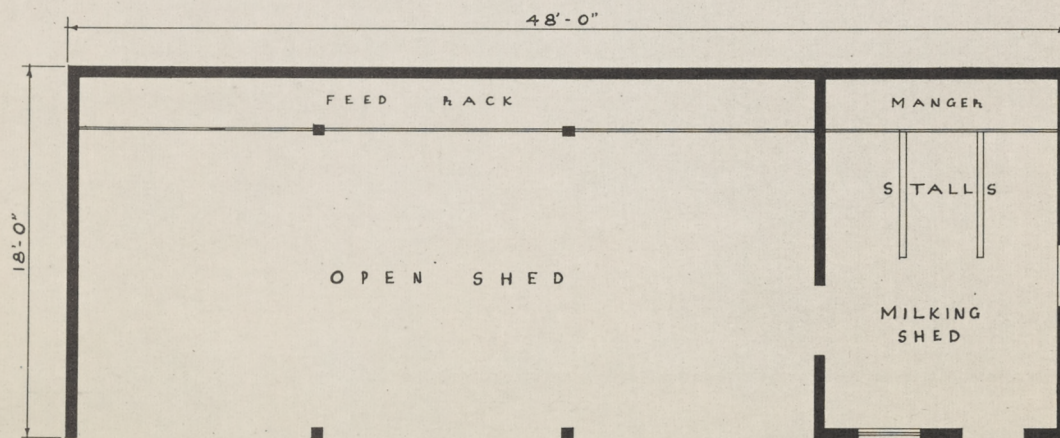
FLOOR PLAN

This compact but roomy implement shed which is nearly all roof, is constructed with gothic type laminated rafters which leave the inside entirely free from supports. With a large door in each end, it will take large implements and yet allow plenty of space for storing all the smaller machinery. This shed is easily and economically built and will save a farmer its cost many times over in longer life for his machinery.

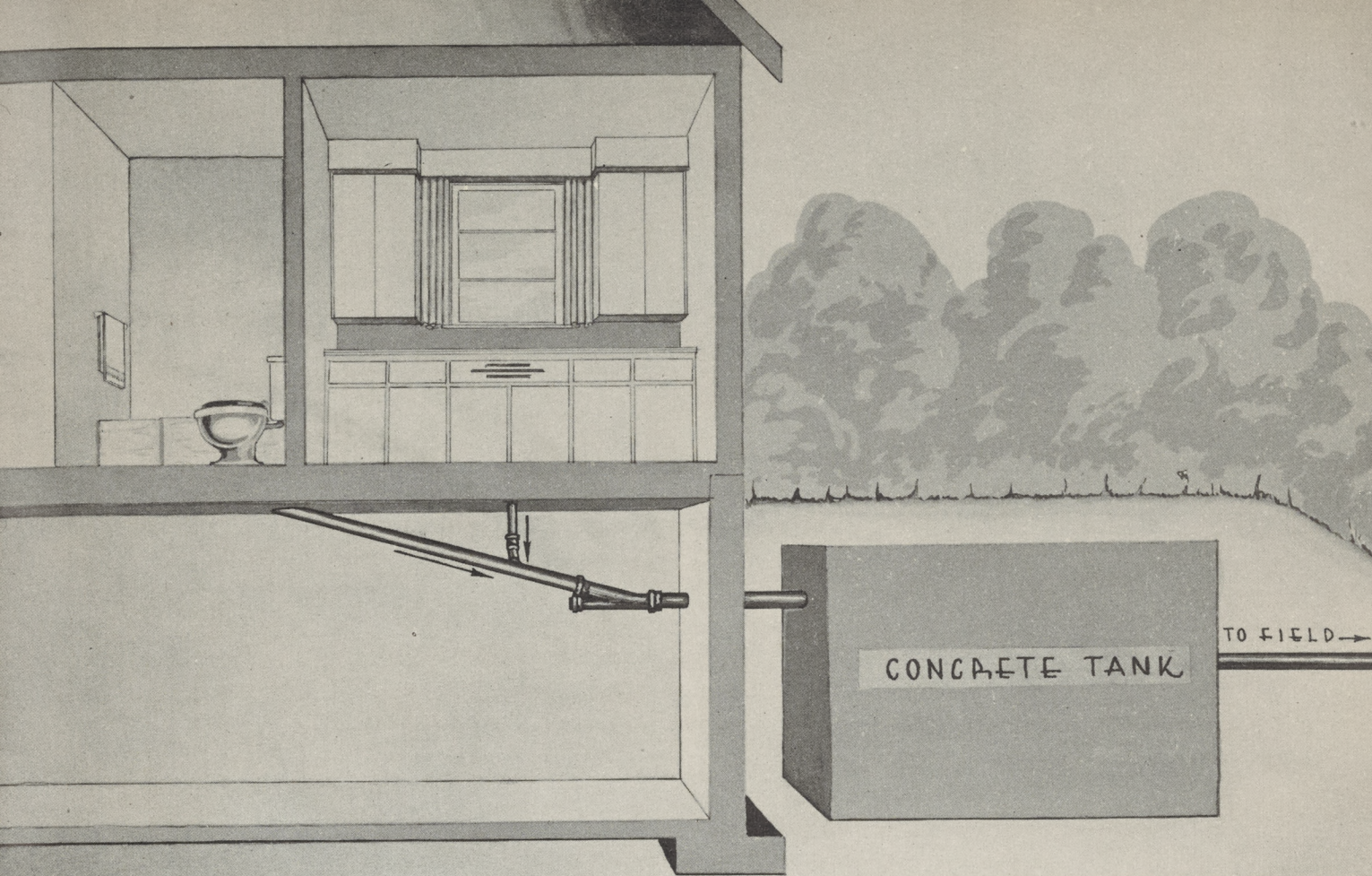


MILKING PARLOR FC 4449

On the farm well supplied with natural shelter the milking parlor is a very useful building. Built adjacent to a feed lot, it provides some shelter for the herd at milking time. The milking is done, three cows at a time, in a closed shed. Where conditions permit its use, a building of this kind may well take the place of a more elaborate barn and materially reduce the amount of work involved in routine chores.

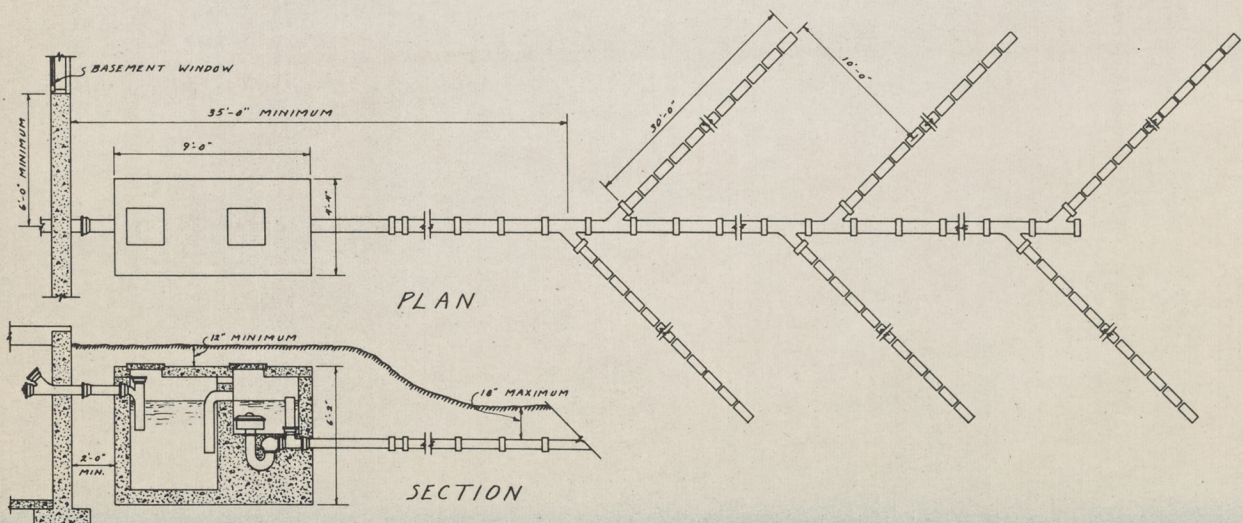


PLAN

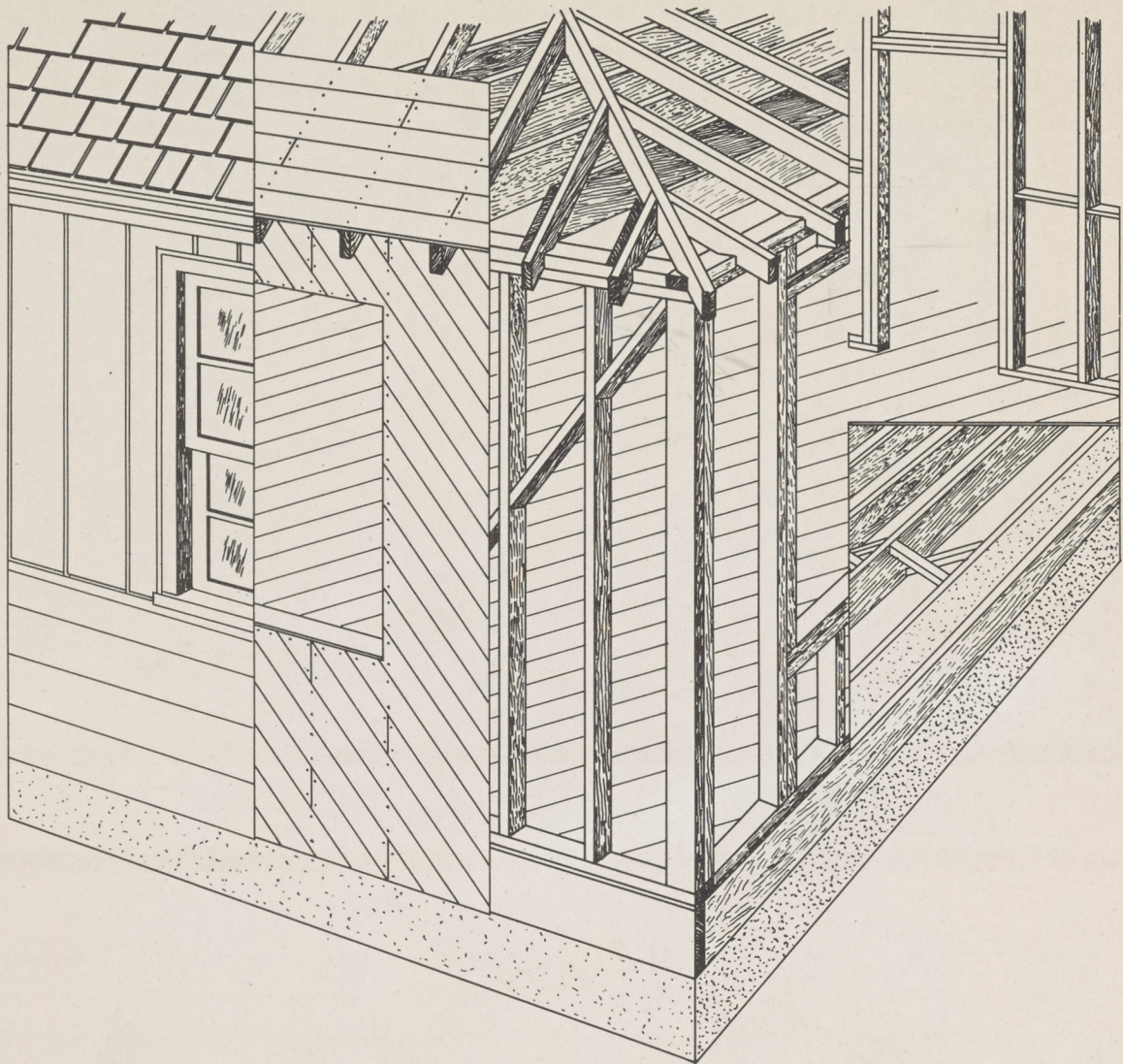


SEPTIC TANK FC 4549

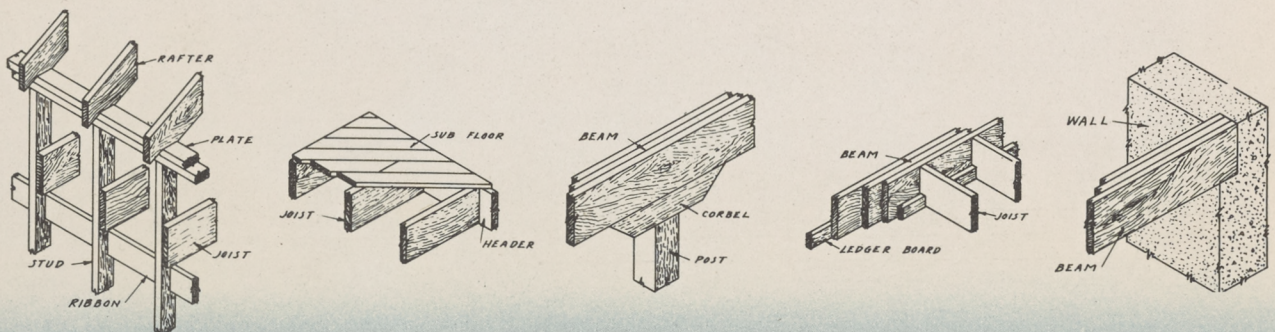
Nothing adds more to the comfort of rural life than modern plumbing facilities. These are easily available with the installation of a septic tank and disposal field in conjunction with an adequate water supply. Such a system may be included in the plans for any building requiring toilet facilities. This plan meets the requirements of local health authorities at a minimum cost.



FRAME CONSTRUCTION

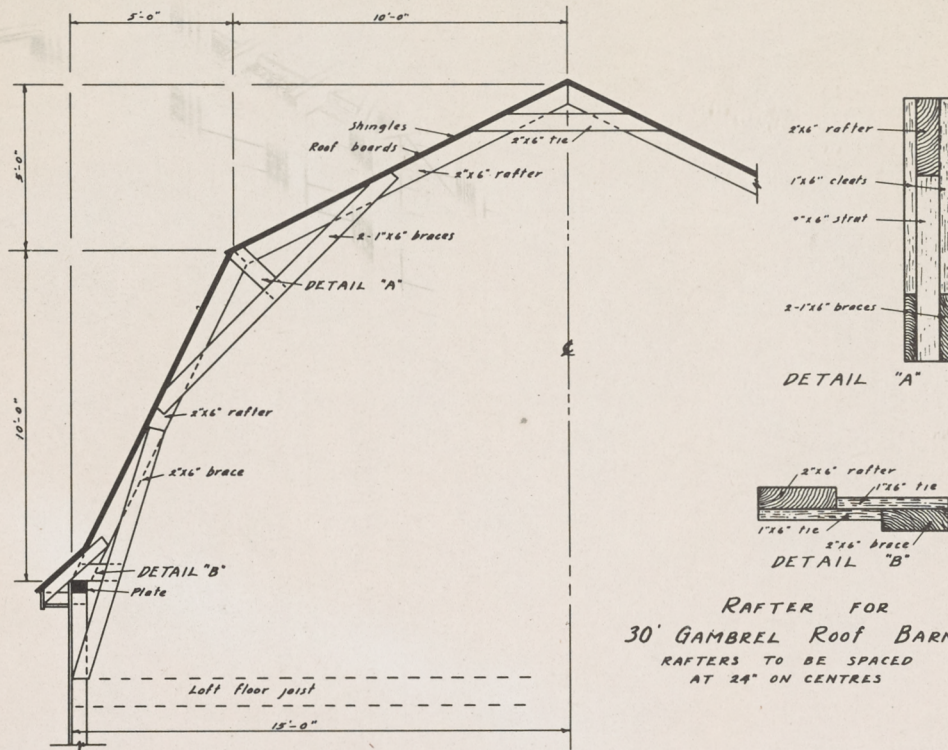


Angle bracing cut in between studs at the corners add materially to the rigidity of a building. Wall sheathing applied diagonally increases the stiffness and strength of the wall five times. Plywood wall sheathing is six times stronger against sway than horizontal boards. Plywood is excellent as roof sheathing and sub-flooring. In the frame is the place to put the strength.

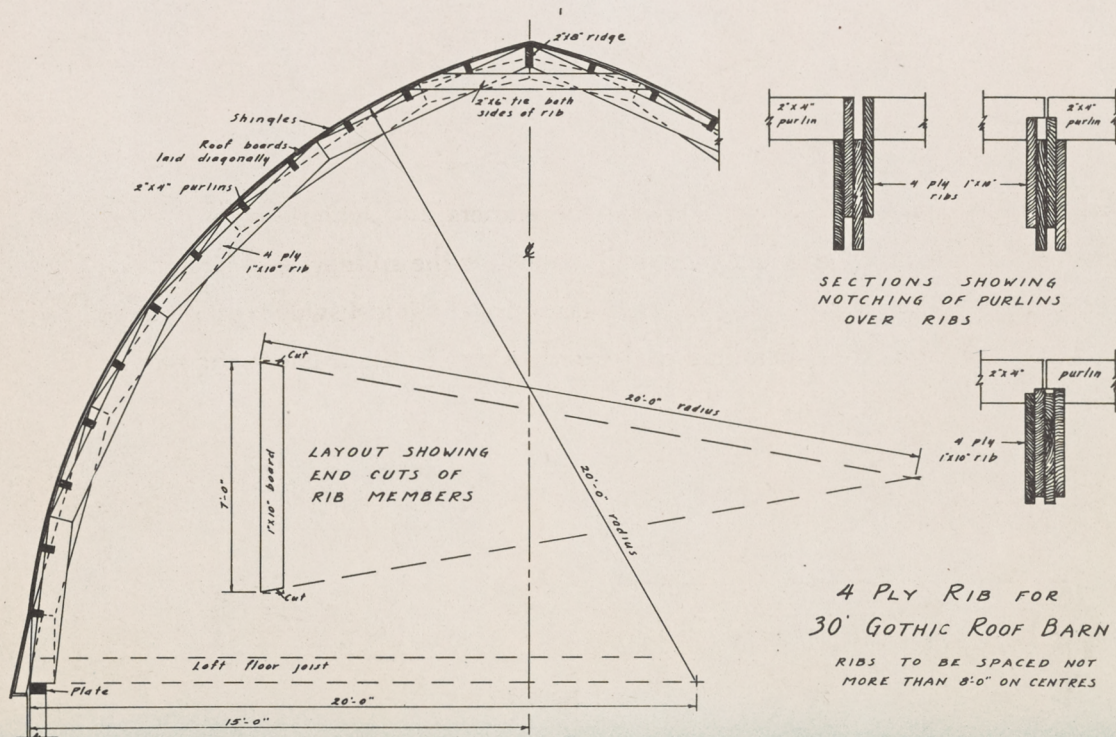


BARN ROOF CONSTRUCTION

The two most commonly used types of barns are differentiated by the shape of the roof. These two types of roofs are the Gambrel Roof and the Gothic Roof. Typical construction details of these are shown in the illustrations below. They apply, with minor variations, to various widths of barns.



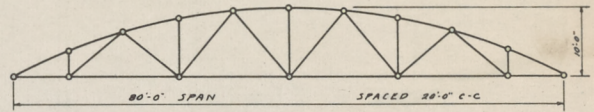
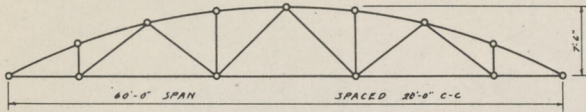
RAFTER FOR
 30' GAMBREL ROOF BARN
 RAFTERS TO BE SPACED
 AT 24" ON CENTRES



4 PLY RIB FOR
30' GOTHIC ROOF BARN
RIBS TO BE SPACED NOT
MORE THAN 8'-0" ON CENTRES

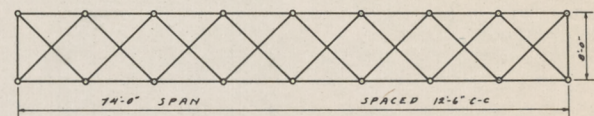
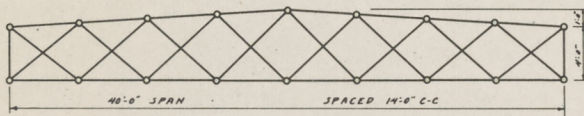
TIMBER TRUSSES

Wide roof spans without the use of intermediate supports are secured by the use of built up timber trusses. A few examples are shown below. The dimensions shown may vary to some extent.



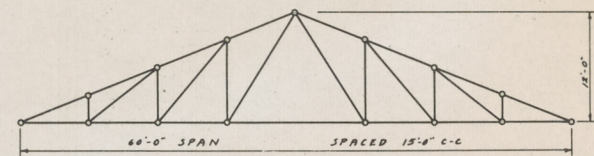
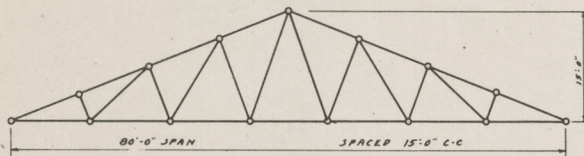
BOW STRING ROOF TRUSSES

May be used over a wide range of spans. Suitable for Rinks, Warehouses, Garages, etc.



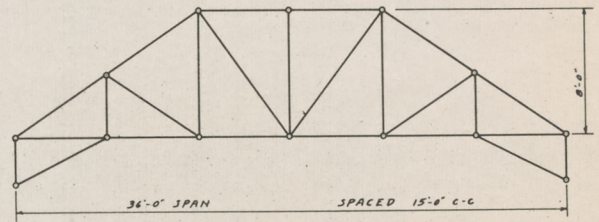
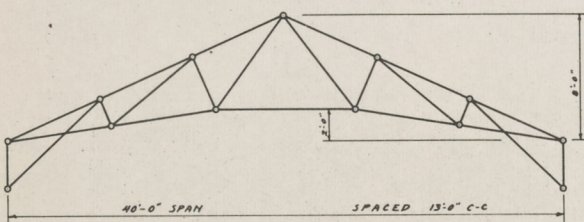
FLAT TOP ROOF TRUSSES

May be flat or slightly sloped in various spans. Suitable for Garages, Auditoriums, Stores, etc.



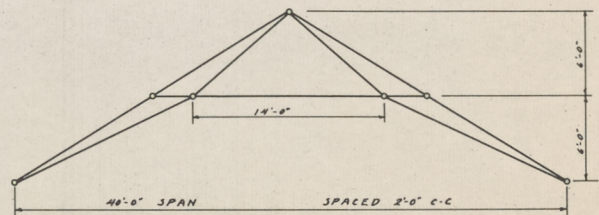
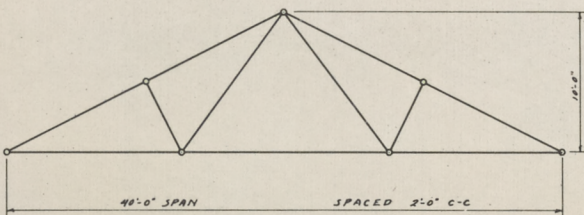
PITCHED ROOF TRUSSES

May vary somewhat in both slope and span. Suitable for large roofs where shingles are to be used.



SPECIAL ROOF TRUSSES

Not usually used where a wide span is required. Suitable for buildings where special conditions occur.



TRUSSED RAFTERS

Suitable for smaller buildings requiring a clear span.



